C 15 91
169

No. 20 of 1855.

To

The Right Honble the Court of Directors
Honble Sirs,

In continuation of our letter No 61 dated the 28th November last, We do ourselves the honor to forward for the information of your Honble Court, Copy of a Report by the Garrison Engineer & Civil Architect at this Presidency, of the progress made during the Quarter ending on the 31st January 1855, in the operations connected with the recovery of Mandee Bay from the Sea.

Bombay Castle
2d March 1855.

We have &c
H. Eyre Macnabb
Wm Lowe

Rept. to the H.C. in Rev. Letter 9th May 1855

No 4657 of 1855

Territorial Department Revenue

Office of C. E. of T. W.

Bombay 10th May 1855

To

The Right Honble Lord Elphinstone G.C.B.

Governor and President in Council

My Lord

With reference to Mr Officiating Secretary Pytlen's Memo: No 3985 of the 26th August 1854 I have the honor to submit the Garrison Engineer's report of Progress in recovering Moodee Bay from the sea for the quarter ending 30th April 1855.

I have the honor to be

My Lord

Your Lordship's Most Obt Servant

Marcus Maddington Major General

Chief Engineer of T. W.

LB

From the Chief Engineer of Public Works
No. 4654 dated 10th May 1855 Submitting
the Garrison Engineer's Report of Progress
in recovering Moodee Bay from the
Sea for the quarter ending 30. April
1855.

WC

The Sent to the M. Cs

WW

Tabulate after adjustment

WA

10 May 55.

[illegible] under the Garrison Engineer

C.E. 75

Date of probable date of commencement	Date of completion.	Remarks.
		Expenditure up to 30th April 1855 Rupees 7572.4 out of which amount Rupees 7141. 4. 3. have been invested in Government 4 per Cent Promissory Notes on account of the Debt required to be made by the Contractor – The amount [illegible] Rupees 6752. 7. 1 [illegible] 10 per Cent with the balance in hand will be invested in Government Paper —
54.	55.	[illegible]

Major,
Garrison Engineer and
Civil Architect at the

517	The Chief Engineer of Public Works submits the Garrison Engineer's Report of progress made in recovering Model Bay from the sea for the quarter ending 30th April 1915.	Leased R.C. Forwarded to the Honble Court.	Ill Ce. 1915/515

C 1915/179

Revenue Cmd 1855

q/30 May 1855

£4897-98

C. 179

A 44 of 1855

Bombay

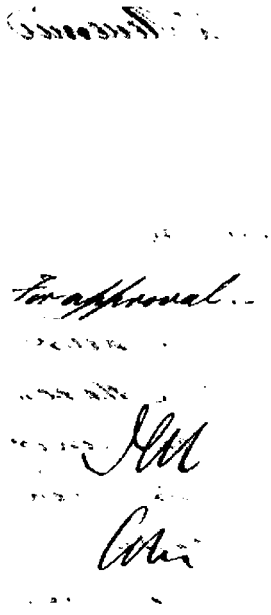
To

The Honble the Court
of Directors
London

Honble Sirs

In continuation of our letter A 20 dated the 2 March last we do ourselves the honor to forward for the information of your Honble Court copy of a Report by the Harbour Engineer & Civil Architect at this Presidency of the progress made during the Quarter ending on the 30th April 1855 in the operations connected with the recovery of Mandee Bay from the Sea.

? C.
? May 1855.



Encl. to the N. C. in Rev. Letter of 12 Sept. No. 86 of 1855.

C 1571

No 8179 of 1855

181

Territorial Depart. Rev.

Office of Chief Engineer of P.W.

Bombay 31st August 18.

To

The Right Honble Lord Elphinstone &c.

Governor and President in Council

My Lord

With reference to Rev. Office

ating Secretary Butler's Memo: No. 3985 of

the 26 August 1854 I have the honor to

submit the Garrison Engineer's report

of progress in recovering Groodee Bay

from the sea for the Quarter ending 31st

July 1855.-

I have the honor to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's Most Obed.t & Hble.t

Charles Waddington Major General

Chief Engineer of P.W.

From the Chief Engineer of Public Works

No 8179 dated 31st August 1855.

submitting the Garrison Engineer's

report of Progress in recovering Groodee Bay

from the sea for the Quarter ending 31st July

1855.-

R.A

Quarterly Progress Report of "Recovering Moodee" Architect at the Presidency for the Quarter ending 31st July 1855.

Description of Work and where situated.	Date and No. of letter calling for Estimate.	Date and No. of letter sanctioning Estimate or Contract.	Amount of Estimate or Contract.	Present state of Work.
Territorial Department.				
Recovering Moodee Bay from the sea	No. 197 of 14th April 1852 from Chief Engineers	No. 705 of 24th November from Government and No. 13854/15 December 1853 from Military Board.	Estimate 9,48838	1221 Rft. of the Sea Wall completed — 40 Rft. Completed except Cap — 60 Rft. completed except 12 tiers of facing stone and Cap and 60 Rft. completed except 5 tiers facing stone and Cap — 38 feet in length of the arch at Boree Bunder Completed — The interior space from Guard Room to Boree Bunder filled in with sand or earth to a Medium height of 12 ft. and from Boree Bunder for 550 ft. in length to a Medium height of 4½ feet —

A. Fombay
Garrison Engineer and
Civil Architects Office
1st August 1855.

W. Phaigue

Pay from the Sea under the Garrison Engineer and Civil

C/591
185

Work Executed during the quarter.	Date of commencement.	Date on probable date of completion.	Remarks.
4218 C.f. Excavation in foundation of Sea Wall.			
4182 . Ditto Rubble masonry in foundation of Sea Wall.			
175 Sq.f. Khandkee facing of - Ditto.			
175 R.f. Squared Stone Cap of - Ditto.			
12967 C.f. Rubble Masonry in Sea Wall.			
2370 Sq.f. Khandkee facing of - Ditto.			
50 R.f. Dovetailed Coping stone of Ditto.			
433 C.f. Cut stone facing for Arches.			
6422 C.f. Brick masonry Arch work.			
34590 C.f. Filling in.			
	1854 25th September	1857 24th September	Contractor and the Deposit Cash in hand Rupees 57.13.5. with the money that will be hereafter received on account of Deposit will be invested in Government paper.

Expenditure of 31st July 1855 Rupees 99308.8.8. out of which amount Rupees 8959.2.7. have been invested in Government Notes on account of the Deposit required to be made by the

J. F. Fanshawe
Major
Garrison Engineer and
Civil Architect at the
Presidency

[illegible]

C/5/1
187

No. 84 of 1855

Revr. Dept. Revenue

To,

The Honble the Court of Directors,
London.

Honble Sirs,

In continuation of our Letter No. 44 dated the 11th May last, we do ourselves the honor to forward, for the information of your Honble Court, copy of a report by the Garrison Engineer and Civil Architect at this Presidency, of the progress made during the Quarter ending on the 31st July 1855 in the operations connected with the recovery of Mendes Bay from the Sea.

Bombay Castle
12th Sept 1855

Recd Sept 18
Ans Sept 19
Ans Sept 11
Ans Sept 11
11/9/55

4627

In approval

Rept to the H.C. on Rev. Letts No. 1672 of 25 Nov 55

No. 1672 of 1855.

15/9
16/9

Territorial Department

Revenue

Office of Chief Engineer & P.W.

Bombay, 17th November

To

The Right Honble Lord Elphinstone, G.C.H.

Governor and President in Council

My Lord

With reference to Mr. Officiating Secretary Tytler's Memo: No. 3985 of 26th August 1854 I have the honor to submit the Garrison Engineer's report of progress in recovering Moodee Bay from the sea for the quarter ending 31st October 1855.

I have the honor to be

My Lord

Your Lordship's Most Obedt. Servant

Charles Waddington Major General

Chief Engineer of P. Works

Rec'd 20 Nov 55

From the Chief Engineer of Public Works

No. 11672 Dated 17th Nov. 55

Submitting the Garrison Engineer's Report of progress in recovering Woodes Bay from the sea for the quarter ending 31st October 1855.

Quarterly Progress Report of Recovering Mo

Civil Architect at the Presidency for the Quarter ending 31st

Description of Work and Where situated.	Date and No. of letter calling for Estimate.	Date and No. of letter sanctioning Estimate or Contract.	Amount of Estimate or Contract.	Present state of Work.
Territorial Department. Recovering Moodee Bay from the Sea.	No 705 24th Nov. No 197 of 14th April 1852 from Chief Engineer.	and No 3384 dated 13th Dec. from Military Board.	Estimate Rs 9,48,838..	1296 R.F. of the South Wall completed 357 R.F. completed except Cap. 100 R.F. Completed except 3 tiers of facing stone and Cap. The masonry work of the arch at Boree Bunder Completed. The interior space from Ewaud Room to Boree Bunder filled in with sand or earth to a Medium height of 12 feet and from Boree Bunder for about 900 feet in length to a Medium height of 7½ feet.

Bombay
Garrison Engineer and
Civil Architects Office
1st November 1855.

W Vaughan

o'lee Bay from the sea under the Garrison Engineer on
October 1855.

C/5/1
193

Work Executed during the Quarter.	Date of Commencement.	Date of finished Completion.	Remarks.
5,819 - C/f Excavation in foundation of Sea Wall			Expenditure upto 31 October 1855 Rupees 1,19,219. 2. 9. out of which amount Rs 18795. 8 5 have been invested in Government 4 per Cent Notes on account of the Deposit required to be made by the Contractor —
6,054 Ditto Rubble masonry in Ditto ditto			
255 Sqr Khandkee facing of Ditto Ditto			
255 R/f Squared Stone R/f Ditto Ditto			
27839 C/f Rubble masonry in Sea Wall			
6,026 Sqr Khandkee facing of Ditto —			
75 R/f Dovetailed Coping stone of Ditto —			
202 C/f Rubble masonry in walls within the Sea Wall.	1854 25 September	1855 26 September	The amount for work done in October is Rupees 1,455. 9. 9 out of which 10 per Cent of the money due to the Contractor, with the balance of Deposit Cash in hand, will be invested in Government Paper —
433. C/f Cut stone facing for arches.			
100, R/f Dovetailed Coping stone of Walls within the Sea Wall.			
13266 C/f Brick masonry arch work.			
310,365. Ditto - Filling in —			

* The tides have not been favorable and much progress has not been made in carrying on foundation work —

Lt. J. F. Fenwick Kemp
Major
Garrison Engineer and
Civil Architect at the
Presidency.

Answered in para 19 of letter of 12th Sept 1856

195.

Ex 1591

№ 108 of 1855-1895

P. D. Revenue

To

The Honble the Court
of Directors,
London.

Honble Sirs,

In continuation of our letter № 86, dated the 12th September last, we do ourselves the honor to forward, for the information of your Honble Court, copy of a Report by the Garrison Engineer and Civil Architect at this Presidency, of the progress made during the quarter ending on the 31st October 1855 in the operations connected with the recovery of Moodee Bay from the Sea.

Bombay Castle the Lane Sea
26 Nov. 1855.

E Rowlo
Mll Nov 26.

For approval

C. 1591
196

TOTAL EXPOSURES

79

END

START

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA, MUMBAI.

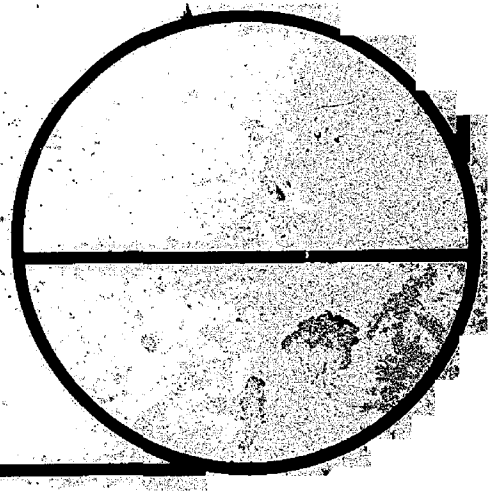
NAME OF RECORD : **REVENUE** DEPTT. VOL.

NO : 169/1616

YEAR : 1855

EXPOSED BY : ANIL SAWANT

DATE : 30/05/2008



1855.

№ 1616

P. O.

Revenue Management

v/ Belgaum

Collection of Revenue Instalments

No. 945. of 1855.

From,

W. H. L. Bell Esquire

Collector of Belgaum

To H. M. Reeves Esquire

Revenue Commissioner S. D.

Belgaum Collectorate Office

Chorkhee 18th November 18

I have the honor to forward you with a view to your approbation of my proceedings that in consequence of the entire failure of the Kharief crops in 9 Khurrej Villages of the Gokak Talook and the receiving Kists and Rabbe Crops I have conformed to the Collectors of this Revenue of the current year according to the Instalments fixed for Rabbe Kists instead of those which regulate the collection in ordinary circumstances.

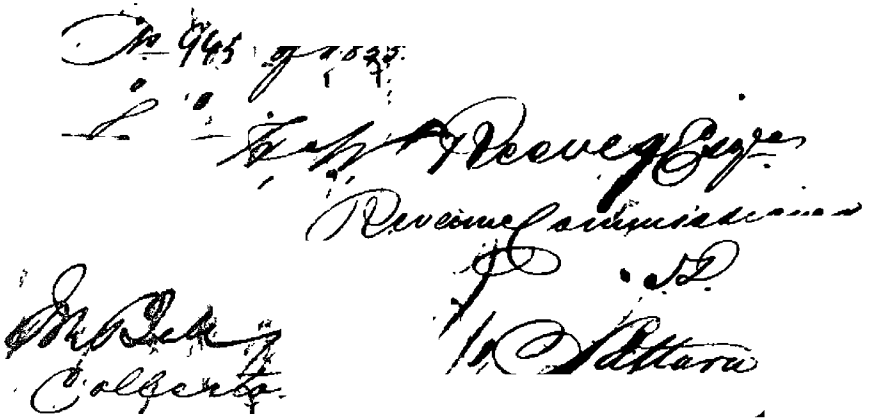
I have the honor to be

Sir

Your Most Obedient Hum

W. H. Bell

Collector



No 3405 of 1855.

Territorial Department
Revenue
Kolapoor District
Camp Kagul
26th November 1855.

Transmitted for the
approval of Govt. Mr Bell ap-
pears to have acted judiciously
under the circumstances.

Henry Reid
Revenue Commissioner
&c.

1/12

From The Revenue Commr &c.
No 3405 dy 26th November 1855
Transmitting for approval
Belgaon Collectors Letter No 945 of
14th November 1855, reporting that
in consequence of the entire failure
of Crops in 17 Villages of the Jokar,
Jalooka, this season, he has ex-
empted those Villages as Rubbee for
the Collection of the Revenue Instal-
ments.

Red Ink No	Subject.	Secretary's Opinion.	Orders of Government.
1	2	3	4

6250. Memorandum from the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, No 3405, dated 23d November 1855.

Submitting a letter from the Collector of Belgaum, reporting that, in consequence of the entire failure, this season, of Khureef crops in 17 villages of the Gokak Taluka, he has classed those villages as Rubbee for the collection of the Revenue Instalments.

Approved,
Mo
Secy
6th Dec, 55

11/12/55

Sp 13 (c

Red Ink No.	Subject.	Secretary's Opinion.	Orders of Government.
1	2	3	4
6250.	Memorandum from the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, No. 3405, dated 23d November 1855: Submitting a letter from the Collector of Belgaum, reporting that, in consequence of the entire failure, this season, of Khureef crops in 17 villages of the Gokak Talooka, he has classed those villages as Rubbee for the collection of the Revenue Instalments.	Approved Mr 6 Dec 55	Agd 11/12/55 Agd. 13 Dec 55

Red Ink No.	Subject.	Secretary's Opinion.	Orders of Government.
copied in th	Peirens Case 1855	Rest on a Memo: from Dec as in Col: 3 of preceding page (Enter Rest as in Col: 3 of Ditto) No 2327 of 1855. L.D.R. To The Rev. Com.s L.D. 12 Dec 55.	

TOTAL EXPOSURES

12

END

START

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA. MUMBAI.

NAME OF RECORD : **REVENUE** DEPTT. VOL.

NO : 170/1514

YEAR : 1855

EXPOSED BY : ANIL SAWANT

DATE : 30/05/2008

110 - 111 R. Proper.

From

J Ogilvy Esqure
Collector of Sharwar

To,

H. W. Reeves Esqure
Rev. Commissioner S.
Sharwar Collectorate
18th October 18[illegible]

Sir,

I have the honor to reques
that I may be favoured with authority
delay the collection of the instalments
Revenue in this Collectorate at each
and for each time within one month a
they become due as may appear to be
cessary in consequence of the lateness
rains and the probable lateness of the
vests. —

I have the honor, &
Sir,
Your most Obed. Ser

J Ogilvy
Collector.

No. 3145. of 1835

Territorial Department,
Revenue.

Bona Ver Comm[r]s Office,
26th October 1835.

15079

Forwarded for the favorable Consideration of Government. — The peculiarity of the circumstances of the present season may, the Revenue Commissioner considers, render it advisable to postpone in some places, the Collections beyond the prescribed period.

2. As an exception to the general rule, therefore, the Revenue Commissioner would recommend that the first instalment in Dharwar, be allowed to Commence on 1st January this year, instead of on 15th December.

2725
Revs. Returns

Henry Reed

Rev. Commissioner S.D.

From the Rev. Comm[r] S.D.
dated 26th October 1835.
No. 3145.

Forwarding for Consideration Orders a letter from the Collr of Dharwar on the subject of postponing the Collection of the Rev: Instalments for some time longer than usual, this season. & recommending that the first instalment be allowed to Commence 15 days later.

/ Here enter Resn /

The Collector of Dharwar requests that he may be authorized to delay the collection of the instalments in his Collectorate at such places and for such time within one month after they become due, as may appear to him necessary, in consequence of the lateness of the rains and the probable lateness of the harvests.

2 The Revenue Commissioner S.D. considers that the peculiarity of the circumstances of the present season may render it advisable to postpone in some places the collections beyond the prescribed period and as an exception to this general rule, therefore, he recommends that the first instalment in Dharwar be allowed to commence on 1st January this year, instead of on 15th December.—

Minute

His Lordship in Council considers that under the circumstances explained, the Collection of the first Revenue Instalment in the Dharwar Collectorate should be delayed as proposed by the Commissioner.—

2. Government desire to be informed whether the peculiarity of the season will render such postponement expedient in any other Collectorate of the Southern Division.—

21 Nov. 21

Nov 21

Nov 21

22/11.

Revenue Con. 1855

Copies in the Library by
Inspector Genl.
Comptr.

TOTAL EXPOSURES

12

END

START

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA, MUMBAI.

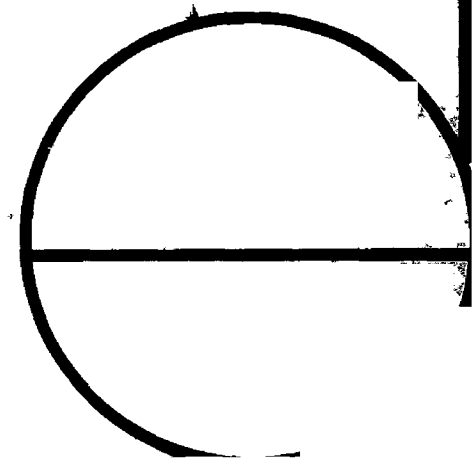
NAME OF RECORD **REVENUE** DEPTT. VOL.

NO : 176/1279

YEAR : 1855

EXPOSED BY : ANIL SAWANT

DATE : 30/05/2008



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Belgaum

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Proposal to abolish the Export duty levied on Grass passing by land from British Districts into the Goa Territories 6

No 1279.

R. C.

Revenue Survey & Assessment

Belgaum.

Introduction of new Rates of Assessment in Hoongoond Talooka, &c.

Also

Proposal to abolish the Export & [illegible] hessing by land from British Districts into the Goa Territories.

Subsequent proceedings Comp. 174 of 1856 and Comp. 914 of 1856.

Page 10314

To be compared
176 of 1855 for pages 3-256 & 287-292
Tax office note dated 8th
May 1891 among papers
Accepts A 9. No 2424 & 2425

1891

For the 2nd Assistant Collector
20th Sept. Sambhar

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

No. LXXXI.—New Series.

PAPERS

RELATIVE TO THE

INTRODUCTION OF REVISED RATES OF ASSESSMENT

INTO THE

HOONGOOND & PART OF THE UTHNEE TALOOKAS

AND THE

YADWAR MAHAL OF THE GOKAK TALOOKA,

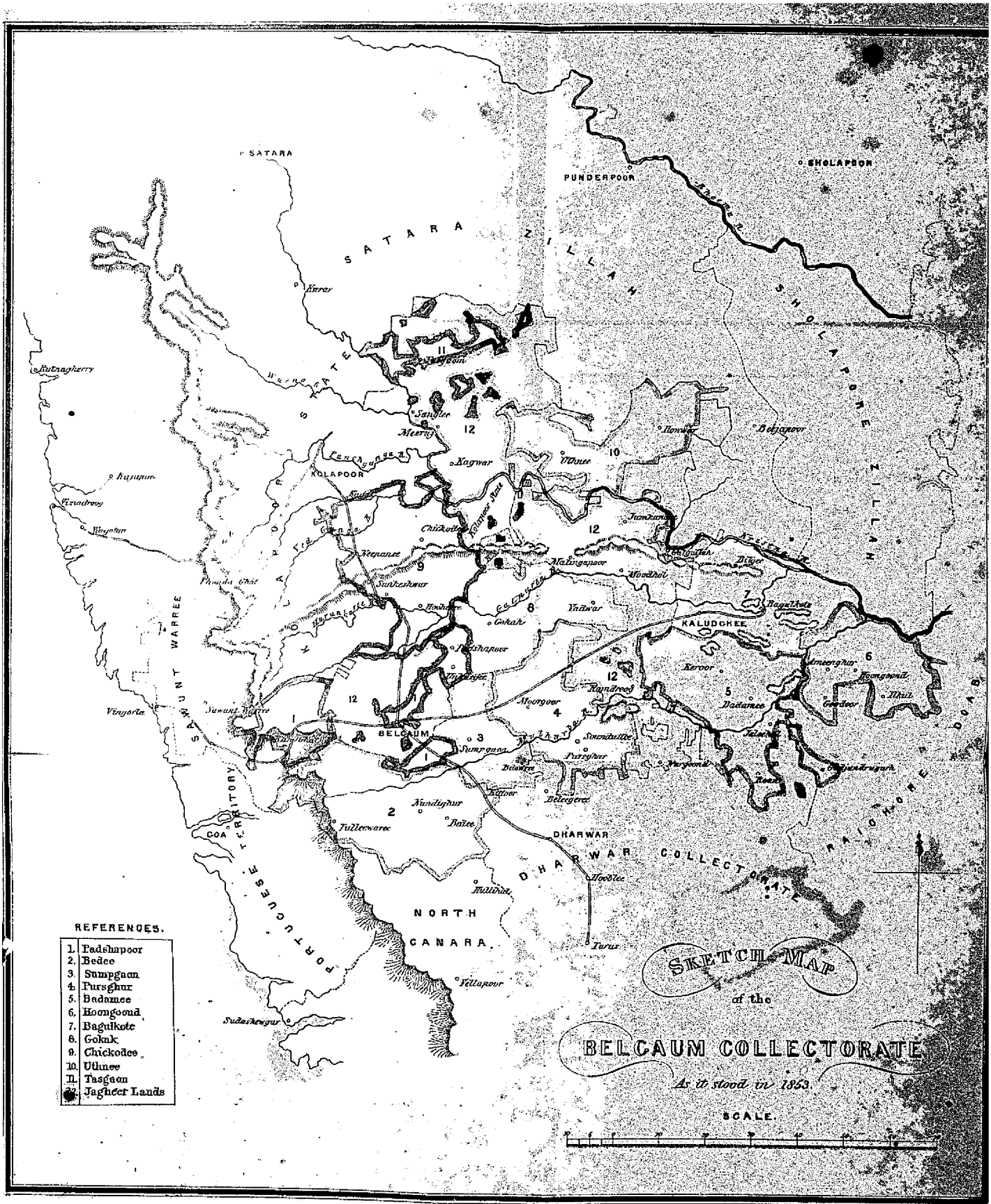
ALL OF THE BELGAUM COLLECTORATE.

WITH AN APPENDIX BRINGING UP THE REVENUE HISTORY OF THESE DISTRICTS TO 1862-63.

WITH ONE MAP AND TWO DIAGRAMS.

Bombay:
PRINTED FOR GOVERNMENT
AT THE EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, BYCULLA.

1864.



REFERENCES.

1.	Padshapoor
2.	Bedee
3.	Sumpgaon
4.	Pursghur
5.	Badamee
6.	Hoongound
7.	Bagulkote
8.	Gokak
9.	Chickodee
10.	Ulnee
11.	Tasgaon
12.	Jaghcer Lands

SKETCH MAP
of the
BELGAUM COLLECTORATE
As it stood in 1853.

SCALE.

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No. 267 of 1853

From Captain W. C. Anderson,
Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Assessment, S. M. C.,

To Captain G. Wingate,
Revenue Survey Commissioner.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward for the consideration of Government a detailed report of the revised assessment introduced at the settlement for 1851-52 into that portion of the Belgaum collectorate included in the whole Hoongoond talooka, fifty three villages of the Uthnee talooka, and the Yadwar mahal of the Gokak talooka, as sanctioned by Government letter No. 1918, dated 23rd March 1852.

2. It happens that in the performance of my duties as an Assistant I was never employed in either of the three talookas now under report. When I received charge of the department from you the classification of these districts was very nearly completed, and you had made the investigations preliminary to deciding on the revised rates. Nothing remained but for me to introduce the rates fixed by you.

3. The Hoongoond talooka is situated further to the east than any other portion of the Belgaum collectorate. It is, as will be seen from the accompanying map, of compact form, and bounded on the west and north-west by the Badamee and Bagulkote talookas; on the north-east it is separated from the Sholapoor collectorate by the river Krishna, and on the east and south it is bounded by the territories of the Nizam. The talooka is formed into two divisions—one under the Mamlutdar, who has his kutcherry at Hoongoond, and the other, comprising the western part, under a Mahalkurree stationed at Ilkul. The revised assessment proposed in this report extends only to the villages directly in Government management, in all one hundred and forty-two. The number of Government and alienated villages under the Mamlutdar and under the Mahalkurree, with the names of the

summuts or ancient divisions in which they were classed, are shown in the following statement :—

Present Divisions.	Names of Summuts or ancient Divisions to which the Villages belong.	Belonging to Government.			Alienated Villages.				Grand Total of Government and Alienated Villages.
		Villages.	Bazars.	Total.	Joodee or subject to Quit-rent.	Sarwa Enam or Rent-free.	Jagheer.	Total.	
Hoongoond—Mamlutdar's.	Summut Havelee	2	..	2	13	4	..	17	19
	Nagnoor	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	7
	Summut Kumuldinnee	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	6
	Do. Ramwadgee	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	5
	Do. Magee	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	7
	Do. Dhunnoor	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
	Do. Murrol	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	5
	Do. Moolloor	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	4
	Do. Chiknall	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	10
	Do. Kulloor	15	1	16	..	..	..	..	16
	Do. Belgul	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	4
	Phootgaw (broken up)	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
	Summut Sungum	12	..	12	2	..	1	3	15
	Do. Kumutgee	9	..	9	2	..	..	2	11
	Total	91	1	92	17	4	1	22	114
Ilkul—Mahalkurree's.	Summut Thoomb	28	..	28	4	..	..	4	32
	Do. Nundwadgee	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	4
	Do. Kurde	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	8
	Do. Bellacoondee	8	1	9	..	..	1	1	10
	Phootgaw (broken up)	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
	Total	51	1	52	4	..	1	5	57
2	Grand Total	142	2	144	21	4	2	27	171

4. The sandstone hills of Badamee and Bagulkote extend a short distance into this talooka on the west. The soils here are sandy and poor, and the use of manure to a considerable extent is necessary to obtain a fair crop. The vicinity of the hills gives this portion of the district some advantage in point of climate as the fall of rain is greater than it is farther to the east. One of the Badamee ranges enters Hoongoond at the south-west corner of the talooka, and passing through an intervening piece of the Nizam's territory is prolonged

into the Ilkul mahalkurree's division in the south-east of the talooka, but at a lower elevation and in a less continuous form than is exhibited farther to the west. The remainder of the talooka consists of an unbroken plain. The soil is generally black and of good quality, particularly that in the north in the vicinity of the Krishna and Mulpurba rivers. The climate of Hoongoond on the whole is much better than that of the districts immediately to the west. It appears that the line of country bordering on the ghauts when the rains are very heavy is succeeded by a belt, where the fall is scanty and extremely uncertain. This again is succeeded to the east by a tract in which the fall is sufficient and very certain both in time of falling and in quantity. I would place Hoongoond on the western edge of his last-mentioned tract. The monsoon is so even and certain hat a failure of crops from deficiency of moisture is represented to be f a very rare occurrence.

5. The cultivators of this talooka are a hard-working, laborious eople, and their husbandry enjoys a high reputation, being conidered superior to that of the adjacent districts of the collectorates Badamee and Bagulkote; they are consequently better off than the eople of those districts, and may, in fact, on the whole be described s in very comfortable circumstances. They manure their fields extenively—in the light sandy soils of the western parts often every year, nd at least every second year. In the black soils manure is used very third or fourth year, and its use is confined to the lands within certain distance of the village. The manure is almost invariably arried to the fields on the backs of bullocks. Carts are little used. n fact there are from the returns only eighty-eight carts in the whole ne hundred and forty-two Government villages. The crops do not iffer from those grown elsewhere in similar black plain tracts—jowaree, ajree, wheat, gram, and cotton being the principal, which last-menioned crop thrives well and is grown to a larger extent. In the estern villages and in the hilly tract in the south-east of the talooka good number of fine mango-trees are found, the red and sandy soils f those parts being very favourable to the growth of these trees. Vith the exception of a few tamarinds and babuls the northern and astern parts are treeless. Under the Survey settlement, securing the ruit to the owners, the number of mango-trees in those parts of the

talooka suitable to them will doubtless greatly increase. In fact in some places trees had been already planted in anticipation of the introduction of the new regulations.

6. The population of the talooka is by no means thin, being about 145 per square mile; they are for the most part agricultural; but in many of the villages are cotton-weavers in some numbers, particularly in Goodoor, Sooleebhavee, Kumutgee, and most of all in Ilkul.

7. At Ilkul no less than 3,000 souls are employed in cotton and silk weaving, working about 500 looms. Sarees and cholees (women's clothing) are the staple manufactures of the place, particularly the latter, of which between one and two thousand rupees' worth are said to be sold every week. These cholees cost from two annas to five rupees each, and are made of cotton or silk and cotton mixed. The silk is obtained from Bombay and from Bangalore. The cotton yarn is mostly of native manufacture. But little English being used, both cotton and silk are dyed at Ilkul. Most of the looms are owned by the weavers themselves; but there are some master-weavers owning up to 25 or 30 looms. A weaver can earn from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 annas a day according to his skill. The manufactured goods are exported to Sholapoor, Poona, Hooblee, Belgaum, Bagulkote, and the Nizam's country. The weavers themselves assert that trade is now much less brisk than it was ten years ago, and attribute this to the enhanced price of raw silk and to the competition of English manufactures. This assertion of theirs may, I think, be very reasonably doubted, as it is admitted that the number of looms is increasing, and a new quarter has been recently added to the town of Ilkul.

8. In Kumutgee about 1,000 souls derive a livelihood from weaving, and about 200 from dyeing. The manufactures of this place are similar to those of Ilkul, but a greater proportion of the people are employed in the manufacture of coarse cotton-cloth. There are also some 50 houses of coppersmiths, whose wares are exported to Bagulkote, Belgaum, and the Nizam's country. In Sooleebhavee there is a weaving population of about 1,400, employed almost entirely in making cotton fabrics. In Goodoor are about 300 weavers; some are employed in the mixed cotton and silk, and some in pure cotton manufacture. Besides the manufacturing population

collected in the four towns above-mentioned, in about ten villages weavers are found in smaller numbers, amounting in the aggregate to about 500 individuals.

9. The mixed cotton and silk manufactures, by far the most valuable, may be considered to be prosperous and on the increase. With these English manufactures have not yet seriously interfered; but there can be little doubt that in this talooka as elsewhere the weaver of common cotton fabrics finds himself undersold by English manufactures, and that the competition on their part is yearly increasing and gradually driving him out of the field.

10. This talooka is well supplied with bazars; within the district are Ilkul, Ameenghur, Hoongoond, Kumutgee, and others of minor consequence in the adjoining talookas. Jaleehal and Bagulkote are resorted to—the former for the sale of agricultural produce, and the latter principally for the sale of manufactured goods. Of those within the talooka, Ilkul and Ameenghur only may be considered bazars of export. The staples of Ilkul, which is the principal bazar of the district, are the silk and cotton manufactures before-mentioned, the rice grown in its vicinity, and other agricultural produce. It is numerously attended by the people of the surrounding villages and also by those of the adjoining Nizam country. The military cantonment of Lingsoogoor, where one of the Nizam's regiments is stationed, is only 24 miles from the Hoongoond frontier, and part of its supply of grain is derived from the Ilkul bazar. Ameenghur is a great mart for Concan produce—cocoanuts, rice, pan, salt, &c.; it is also a large cattle market, about 500 head being exposed for sale on market day every Saturday. At this place reside several wealthy sowcars, through whose hands most of the cotton grown in the district, deducting what is retained for home consumption, finds its way to the coast.

11. It may be estimated that about the eighth part of the whole population of the district derives a livelihood otherwise than by agriculture. The non-producing but food-consuming population and the cotton trade added to a stable climate has supported this talooka, and rendered its agriculture so much more steady than that of other districts under the old assessment. It will however, I think, be shown that this agriculture was by no means as prosperous as it

might have been, and that before the commencement of the survey it was at best stationary, if not commencing to retrograde. Here as elsewhere the commoner indigenous manufactures could not stand up against the increasing competition with England, and in their decline could but depress their dependent agriculture.

12. The one hundred and forty-two villages of the Hoongoond talooka contain by the present survey 240,088 acres of arable land, and 38,288 acres of unarable land, hills, beds of nullas and rivers, roads, &c.—in all 278,316 acres.

13. The measurement of the above villages was commenced in the season of 1848-49 by Lieutenant Biggs and Mr. Price, and completed by Mr. Springer in the two following seasons. The classification was begun and completed by Mr. Young in the season 1850-51. The amount of test taken and its result are exhibited in the following statements :—

Government Villages.			Nature, Extent, and Result of Test.													
					By European Officers.				By Natives.				Total Test.			
							Average Error.				Average Error.				Average Error.	
Number.	Fields.	Arable Acres.	Nature of operation.	Total number of Villages tested.	Fields.	Acres.	Per Cent	Per Field.	Fields.	Acres.	Per cent.	Per field	Fields.	Acres.	Per Cent	Per Field.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
142	13,555	240,087	Measurement.	135	1,761	35,448	Goontas 0¾	Rs. a. p.	70	..	Goontas 28¼	..	1,831	36,762	10¾	Rs. a. p. ....
142	13,555	240,087	Classification.	102	1,027	17,278	..	0 0 6	..	..	..	..	1,027	17,278	..	0 0 6

Total No. of Fields tested.	Number of Fields in which the difference between Original and Test Measurement did not exceed—											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
1831	1541	280	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Number of Fields in which the difference between Original and Test Classification was—										
	Nothing.	Rs. a. p. 0 0 1 to 0 0 6	Rs. a. p. 0 0 7 to 0 1 0	Rs. a. p. 0 1 1 to 0 1 6	Rs. a. p. 0 1 7 to 0 2 0	Rs. a. p. 0 2 0 to 0 2 6	Rs. a. p. 0 2 7 to 0 3 0	Rs. a. p. 0 3 to 0 3 6
1027	130	463	366	55	12	1	..	..

14. The above exhibits a very extraordinary degree of accuracy in the measurement. Out of a very large test of the measurement in but ten numbers were found errors in excess of 2 per cent., and not a single error of the amount of 5 per cent. appears in the statement. In the classification the absence of error is no less remarkable: out of 1,027 numbers tested but one solitary error in excess of two annas was discovered.

15. This talooka originally formed part of the kingdom of Anagoondee, then on the fall of this kingdom came under the kings of Beejapoor, and when they in their turn fell it was under the emperors till the rise of the Peshwa under whom it remained, with the exception of a short interval under Tippoo Sultan, till he was supplanted by the rule of the British government. There appear to be no peculiar circumstances connected with the rule of former governments calling for any further notice.

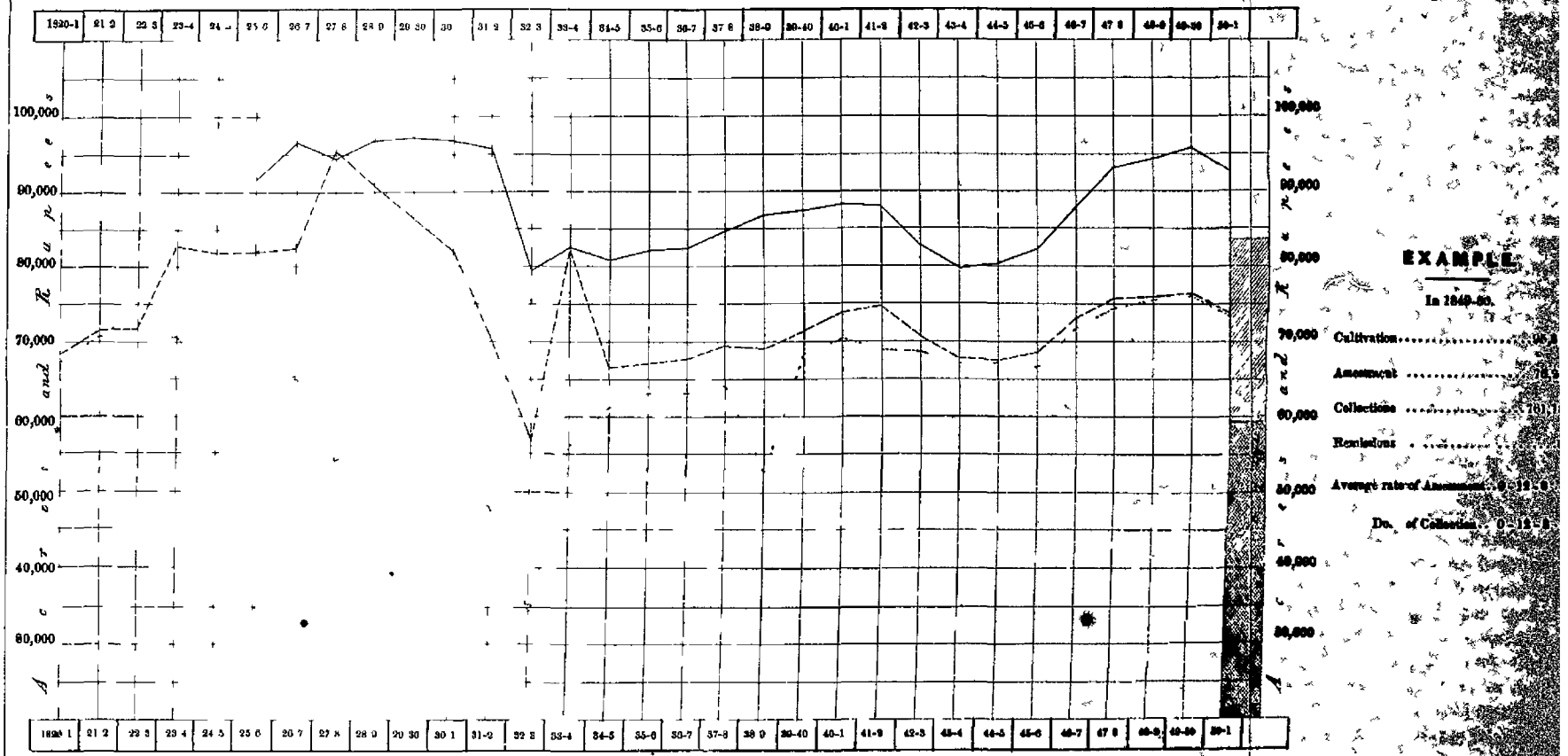
16. A few years after our acquisition of the country this talooka was surveyed under the orders of Mr. Thackeray, the then Principal Collector, and the acres obtained from this survey formed the basis of the accounts since 1825 up to the time of the present settlement.

No systematic attempt at a revision of the assessment was ever made. In 14 of the 18 summuts or ancient divisions the chalee tenure prevailed to a considerable extent. This chalee was land generally of the best in the village, and bearing a very high assessment. The holding of a certain quantity of this land involved the possession of a certain amount of khuttgootta, which was land bearing a very low assessment. No one was allowed to throw up his chalee and keep his khuttgootta. In the old times if a ryot complained of the assessment on his chalee and khuttgootta being more than was fair, he was quieted by the grant of land on kowl, at first at a nominal rent. During our management chalee land alone has been frequently thrown up, a proportionate increase being made on the assessment of khuttgootta. The relinquished chalee might be taken up by another cultivator, the district authorities reducing the assessment on it to that of the average of the surrounding land. By this means the chalee land of the talooka was reduced from 17,682 acres in 1821 to 1,923 acres in 1845, since which period the practice of altering the tenures and standard assessment has in a great measure ceased. In the course of time the distinction between land originally chalee and that on the lower assessed tenures had become in a great degree lost, and an extreme inequality in the assessment of land of similar qualities was in many cases the only surviving result.

17. Complete returns of the cultivation, assessment, and remissions of the Hoongoond talooka have been obtained for every village since it has been in the hands of Government, with the exception of the first two years, and are appended to this report and are also exhibited in the accompanying diagram prepared in the usual form, from which, however, are excluded one village which lapsed to Government in 1850 and the four villages of the Nargowra of Kundigul, which, after investigation on the part of the Enam Commissioner, were directed by Government* to be attached and the proceeds placed in deposit pending receipt of a reply to a reference made to the Court of Directors. The new rates were introduced into these villages in accordance with paragraph 19 of the joint report rules. The revenue returns of these six villages, which are excluded from the diagram, will be found separately shown for as many years as

* Government letter No. 6900, dated 23rd September 1850.

DIAGRAM illustrative of the fluctuations in the CULTIVATION, ASSESSMENT, REMISSIONS, and COLLECTIONS in the case of the Government Arable land of 137 Villages of the HOONGOOND TALOOKA during the last 31 Years.



EXPLANATION.

The various items are measured by the Scale of Acres and Rupees carried across the Diagram The *black zigzag* line ⟋⟍⟋ represents the Cultivation; the *broken* – ⟍⟋⟍ – the Assessment, and the *dotted* ` ` ` the Collections, each of these items being measured by the height of the point where the *zigzag* line crosses the perpendicular for each year The portion of each perpendicular intercepted between the *broken* and *dotted* lines shows the amount of remissions in each year According as the *broken* or *dotted* line crosses any perpendicular above or below the *black*, the Assessment or Collections for the year marked by that perpendicular, exceeded or fell short of one rupee per acre The summit of the *shaded* column on the right of the Diagram represents the Survey Assessment of the whole arable land at the proposed rates, and that of the *deeper shaded* portion of the same column, the Survey Assessment of the land cultivated in 1851-52.

they were obtainable for under their respective years in the figured statement marked A in the appendix.

18. No records of the amount of cultivation in the earlier years of our rule are available. The smallness of the remissions exhibited in the diagram for the first two years is due to the sum fixed for collection at the jummabundee alone appearing in the accounts. From 1825-26 to 1831-32 appears a large cultivation, kept up during the last four years by extensive grants on kowl, and very large remissions accompanied by a rapidly-declining revenue. In 1832-33 occurred a great famine, consequent on entire failure of the monsoon; this consummated the ruin of many of the poorer cultivators and compelled them to emigrate; their fields fell waste, and the total cultivation declined upwards of 15,000 acres in this one year. The year after the famine the gross assessment was, under the auspices of Mr. Nisbett, raised to the figure at which it had been three years previously on a much more extensive cultivation; but this proving a fruitless measure, the gross assessment was again lowered in the next year, and apparently with a beneficial effect, as the realisations were larger on a somewhat decreased cultivation. From the first year of our management up to 1834-35 the great fluctuation of the lines of the diagram strongly point out the destructiveness to the revenue of a high nominal assessment, entailing the necessity of enormous remissions, and a system of this kind is not only injurious to the revenue, but it must be in the last degree demoralising to the people, who are driven to every kind of artifice to escape paying what they have bound themselves to pay, in the end the actual remissions falling to the share not of those most in need of it, but to the most cunning and clamorous. From 1834-35 a stricter system prevailed, marked by the close coincidence of the dotted and broken lines of the diagram. From this period the amount of remissions in ordinary years experienced a pretty steady decrease, and with the exception of the year of deficient rain (1838-39) no sudden fluctuations of cultivation or revenue have occurred. The fall of cultivation in 1843-44 may be attributed to the extremely small amount remitted for two or three years about that time. The marked increase which took place subsequently to 1845-46 is probably due to the rumours of the approach of the operations of the present survey. The revised assessment had

been lately introduced in two not very distant talookas of the Dharwar collectorate—Nowlgoond and Dumbul. Every cultivator would feel induced to go as far as his means would allow to regain possession of the old lands of his family, which an excessive assessment had compelled him to relinquish. In 1850-51 this increase of cultivation received a check, partly from the late setting in of the monsoon prognosticating an unfavourable season, and partly from the power of enduring the old assessment till the introduction of the new having been miscalculated by the cultivators.

19. From an inspection of the tabular statement following paragraph 26 it will be seen that on an average during the whole of our rule considerably above one-third of the whole arable land of this talooka has lain waste, and the rush for land which takes place for some time previous to the introduction of the revised assessments only entailed the cultivation of very little (upwards of two-thirds of the whole), as the population of the district is by no means deficient, the average rate of assessment being above the means of the people, and the capabilities of the district is the only visible cause for so large a portion of the land having been waste for so long a series of years. We must in the natural course of things look for a decline in the manufactures as far as regards the coarser branches, and the inland position of the talooka renders the cost of exporting most kinds of its agricultural produce too expensive. Taking these circumstances into consideration, the necessity for a considerable reduction of the assessment must be allowed. The rates proposed for this talooka are as follows:—

Class.	Villages.	Distinguishing characteristics of the group.	Maximum Dry Crop Rate.
			Rs. a. p.
1st—Rs. 1	23	Villages situated in the vicinity of the hills in the west of the talokak, having the best climate, and also conveniently situated with respect to market.....	1 0 0
2nd—As. 14	119	The remainder of the talooka to the east of the first class having a somewhat less favourable climate.....	0 14 0

20. The garden-land of this talooka is not of much consequence; it is found in fifty-two villages to the amount of 309 acres, bearing a survey assessment of Rs. 477. The old assessment is on an average at the rate of Rs. 2-5-0 per acre; the new assessment gives an average rate of Rs. 1-8-8 per acre, the maximum rate in any case being Rs 2-12-0. These gardens are watered from wells, and are of a most inferior description; the produce is confined to culinary vegetables, with occasionally a little sugarcane or a few plantain trees.

21. Rice-land is found in thirty villages to the extent in all of 454 acres, the average old rate on which was Rs. 1-15-3. The present assessment amounts to Rs. 805-8-6, giving an average of Rs. 1-12-4 per acre. The great part of this rice-land is in the east of the talooka in the mahalkurree's division, and is watered by damming up the nullas and leading small watercourses from them. In the west of the talooka the rice-land is in small patches in the valleys among the hills, and is watered by small streams which flow for a great part of the year.

22. The assessment resulting from the above rates is compared with the old assessment on the land in cultivation in the year of settlement. In the following statement the acres on which both the old and the new averages have been made are those of the present survey. The average reduction is greater in the villages of the first class, in which poor, sandy soils prevail to a great extent, requiring a great expenditure of labour to insure a crop:—

Class.	No. of Villages.	Cultivated Acres according to New Survey.	According to Old Survey.		According to New Survey.								
					Land in Cultivation.			Waste.			Total.		
			Assessment.	Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Rate per Acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
				R. a. p.			R. a. p.			R. a. p.			R. a. p.
1st.	23	12,600	11,032	0 14 0	12,600	7,473	0 9 6	5,872	2,713	0 7 5	18,472	10,186	0 8 10
2nd	119	96,082	70,297	0 11 8	96,082	56,568	0 9 5	44,972	23,361	0 4 9	141,054	79,929	0 7 11
2	142	108,682	81,329	0 12 0	108,682	64,041	0 9 5	50,844	26,074	0 5 1	159,526	90,115	0 8 0

23. The new assessment as usual absorbs the direct levies of the district and village officers which were valued in the accounts as follows:—

		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
District officers ..	Dessaee.....	375	12	0			
	Deshpandee	278	2	0			
	Nargowra.....	84	2	0			
	Chowdree.....	9	12	0			
					747	12	0
Village officers ..	Patels and naiks..	1,681	8	0			
	Koolkurnees.....	874	9	0			
					2,556	1	0
	Total....Rs.				3,303	13	0

24. This valuation of the direct levies (huks) is much above their true value. Of the district officers the ryots asserted that they still paid huks to the deshpandee in one summut, and also to the chowdree, and a compensation, pending the permanent settlement, was awarded in these cases to the total amount of Rs. 36-8-0. In the case of the village officers where the huks were still levied a temporary compensation was awarded of Rs. 1,232-4-0; the compensation awarded was more liberal in cases where the other emoluments of the officers were entirely insufficient.

25. The joodee payable on all land held on that tenure has been lowered to the survey assessment in all cases where the old joodee exceeded the new assessment. This does not, however, apply to the mahal joodeedars, whose payments are not affected by the new settlement. Joodeedars also, according to custom, on relinquishing any entire survey fields were allowed a reduction on their entire payments equal to the survey assessment of such relinquished fields, which are at once entered as khalsat.

26. The general results of the whole settlement as regards all tenures are exhibited in the following statement, in which is shown both the result in the year of settlement and that in the succeeding year, that now current, compared with the average assessment of

the five years previous to the introduction of the new settlement. The decrease of gross revenue in the year of settlement is Rs. 16,253 or 20 per cent., and something more than this in the current year. But the capabilities of a district must not be judged by the cultivation and revenue in the years immediately preceding the revision of assessment, the approach of which is very prone to stimulate cultivation beyond its just limits. Taking the average collection of the whole years of our rule at Rs. 69,842, raised even as this average is by the increase of the last five years, the diminution of the gross revenue in the year of settlement amounts but to 8½ per cent. I have taken no notice in these comparisons of the remissions of the year of settlement (Rs. 5,897) as these are peculiar to that year, and arise from the old assessment only being collected in that year, when it is exceeded by the survey assessment, the difference being entered in the accounts as a remission. To set against the present sacrifice of revenue there is the possibility of a very considerable increase, the survey assessment on the whole Government land, cultivated and waste, amounting to Rs. 90,356, or Rs. 20,386 more than the average realisation of the whole period of our rule, and it is I think, taking all circumstances into consideration, probable that a large proportion of this possible increase of revenue will accrue to Government at no very distant period.* In both the entries of cultivation and revenue for the current year it is true a falling off appears compared with the year of introduction of the new rates. This may, I think, be fairly attributed to the reaction which has been very generally found after a short lapse of time to follow the introduction of the revised rates occurring somewhat earlier than usual. The rush for land began at a period long before the obtainment of the revised rates than customary, and it is natural that the reaction should take place sooner also. Those who took up land on speculation, or to secure a selection, and have held it at a loss since 1845-46, now that the assessment of every field is known, have kept what they think will prove profitable and resigned the remainder :—

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* The revenue history of this district since the settlement up to 1862-63 may be seen in the appendix to this letter.

STATEMENT *showing the Cultivation, Assessment, Remissions, and Net Land Revenue for collection for* 142 *Villages composing the* HOONGOOND TALOOKA *under the Old and New Settlements.*

TENURE.	YEARS.	CULTIVATED LAND.				ARABLE WASTE.			Total Arable Acres.	Total Net Land Revenue for collection or Survey Assessment.
		Acres.	Assessment.	Remissions.	Balance for Collection.	Acres.	Assessment.	Net Produce of Grass, Farms, Fruit Trees, &c.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Government Land.	Average for last 31 years, from 1820-21 to 1850-51..	99,442	Rs. 80,025	Rs. 10,783	Rs. 69,842	57,215	Rs. ..	Rs. 1,221	156,657	Rs. 71,063
	Last 5 years.	103,719	80,829	533	80,296	49,828	..	5,002	153,547	85,298
	1850-51	103,783	79,580	67	79,513	50,049	..	8,166	153,832	87,679
	1851-52	108,081	64,043	5,897	58,146	50,844	..	8,020	159,525	66,166
	1852-53	107,099	62,830	..	62,830	53,044	27,526	..	160,143	90,356
Jooder and Kumawisee Jooder.	Average for last 31 years, from 1820-21 to 1850-51..	11,242	7,470	515	6,964	..	..	..	11,242	6,964
	Last 5 years.	11,241	9,518	2,136	7,382	..	..	..	11,241	7,382
	1850-51	11,260	10,003	3,557	7,346	..	..	..	11,260	7,346
	1851-52	30,042	7,040	6	7,034	..	..	..	30,042	7,034
	1852-53	30,412	7,070	..	7,076	..	..	..	30,412	7,076
Surwa Enam and Mahal Jooder.	Average for last 31 years, from 1820-21 to 1850-51..	68,295	8,683	..	8,683	..	..	..	68,295	8,683
	Last 5 years.	67,830	10,067	..	10,067	..	..	..	67,830	10,067
	1850-51	67,561	10,032	..	10,032	..	..	..	67,561	10,032
	1851-52	49,546	10,067	..	10,067	..	..	..	49,546	10,067
	1852-53	49,533	10,067	..	10,067	..	..	..	49,533	10,067
Total Arable Land on all Tenures.	Average for last 31 years, from 1820-21 to 1850-51..	178,979	96,787	11,298	85,489	57,215	..	1,221	236,194	86,710
	Last 5 years.	182,790	101,314	2,669	98,645	49,828	..	502	232,618	103,047
	1850-51	182,604	101,615	3,624	97,791	50,049	..	8,166	232,653	105,057
	1851-52	189,169	81,150	5,903	75,247	50,844	..	8,020	240,013	82,267
	1852-53	187,044	79,973	..	79,973	53,044	27,526	..	240,088	107,499

1. The averages of past years entered in this statement are for the twenty-five years immediately preceding the revised settlement as regards the acres, and for thirty years as regards the rupees in the case of 136 villages. In the case of the remaining villages the averages are, as regards both acres and rupees, deduced from the returns of twelve years in the case of one village, on those of five years for three villages; for two villages the returns of a single year only were available.

2. The three first lines in each division of the statement refer to the old settlement; the two last, viz. for the years 1851-52 and 1852-53, to the new.

3. The rupees in the last column of this statement opposite the year 1852-53 form the survey kumal on total assessment capable of realisation from the whole land held on the several tenures, while for the preceding years the rupees in this column represent the net land revenue for collection.

27. The decrease under the head of surwu enam and increase under joodee enam in the 3rd column of the statement opposite the years 1851-52 and 1852-53 is due to the transfer from the former to the latter head of the lands entered as surwu enam, but belonging to the wuttuns of joodeedars, the joodee being considered as due on the surwu and joodee enam together.

28. The entire area of the one hundred and forty-two villages under report (arable and unarable, Government and alienated) together with the assessment on each is exhibited in the following statement :—

Description of Land.	Area in Acres.	Full Survey Assessment.	Deduct portion of Assessment alienated.	Balance of Assessment realisable.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Unarable	38,228	....	....	....
Arable Government land	160,143	90,356	....	90,356
Arable joodee enam	30,412	18,224	11,148	7,076
Arable surwu enam and mahal joodee	49,533	27,825	17,758	10,067
Total area and assessment	278,316	1,36,405	28,906	1,07,499

29. After the measurement of villages had been completed, and previous to the introduction of the rates, grants of land in service enam had been made to newly-appointed shetsundees and to those whose emoluments were considered insufficient. These grants were made according to the old numbers, several of which are frequently included in one revenue survey number. The consequence was that considerable difficulty occurred at the jummabundee from one part of a revenue survey number being service enam and the remainder Government land, sometimes cultivated and sometimes waste. When the shetsundee himself cultivated the remainder of the number no difficulty would be found. When it was waste and the shetsundee refused to cultivate the difficulty became insuperable, and the only course was to re-enter the service enam as khalsat, and insist on the relinquishment of the whole number under rule 12 of the joint report rules. When a ryot already cultivated the remainder of the number or was willing to cultivate it, the case was little improved,

as he might relinquish his share any year, and all the evils attendant on the existence of Government waste and enam land within the same boundaries would occur. I remarked in many cases that there was an unwillingness on the part of the ryots to cultivate in the same number with shetsundees even when some demand existed for land in a village. This probably arose from a fear of experiencing annoyance from them under cover of the performance of their police duties. A large number of supplementary grants of land in service enam had been made by the district authorities and confirmed by the Collector,* Mr. Reeves, in the previous year. A still larger number of assignments had been made by the mamlutdar in the course of the previous year and awaited confirmation. Wherever these grants were in opposition to the spirit of the survey rules, that is where the shetsundee himself did not cultivate the remaining khalsat portion of the number as a Government ryot, I re-entered the whole as khalsat, and remitted the assessment of the portion proposed to have been entered as service enam in proportion to the time during which service had been done. The mamlutdar informed me that where assignments were ordered and no waste land existed in the village, a ryot was induced to relinquish land by persuasion (sumjhoot), and though it is hard to believe that at the present day any ryot would tamely submit to be deprived of his land, yet beyond a doubt the wish to propitiate or fear of incurring the displeasure of the village and native district authorities would induce many of the less independent ryots to do what they would not do of their own free-will, and though written resignations are always required, careful inquiries on this point have induced me to believe that these resignations are not in all cases entirely voluntary.

30. The whole of the above assignments were made according to the valuation derived from the old unequal rates, and I have been informed by the Police Superintendent that they will be revised and adjusted according to the new rates. I should imagine it will prove a most difficult thing to effect a settlement in accordance with existing rules; and without compelling a shetsundee to cultivate

* The whole of the Mamlutdar's arrangements, so far as portions of fields are concerned, have been disallowed by the present Collector.

land that he does not require, to prevent Government land lying waste in a number, part of which has been granted as payment for service, and all these difficulties might be avoided by the adoption of cash payments, wholly or at any rate in cases where the shetsundee preferred this mode of remuneration, or where paying in land proved inconvenient. Payments in land is a mere device of native governments, with whom land was cheaper than money. It would be a very great mistake to suppose that payment in this manner has any great charm for the people, particularly under the system proposed to be adopted, which is very possibly but a reversion to the original system of paying for service in land, namely, entering the new shetsundee land not as enam but as khalsat, and remitting the assessment thereon year by year. By this means the shetsundee has no longer the dignity of a wuttundar, but becomes a mere stipendiary, and his becoming such was one of the great objections raised by those opposed to cash payments. Direct payment in money would be but a step further, and this would by no means deprive any one of the land he now holds, as appears to have been feared. If such was his pleasure he would continue to cultivate as a Government ryot, and so far from payment in money entailing a loss on the State, the contrary would, I feel certain, prove to be the case. In the surveyed districts there is no want of demand for all but inferior lands, and if the option was given to shetsundees of taking Rs. 18 a year in land or Rs. 16 in money, a large proportion would choose the diminished payment in money.

31. The remarkable scarcity of carts in the Hoongoond talooka has been adverted to in the 5th paragraph. The talooka itself is, with the exception of the western parts, generally of a very even surface, and well calculated for the use of carts, both for agricultural purposes and for the transport of produce. The rugged country on the west in the talookas of Badamee and Bagulkote coming between Hoongoond and the coast may be the true cause of the small number of carts. Much will probably be done to increase the exports by the construction of the road, which is, I believe, sanctioned, connecting Hoongoond with the Belgaum and Kulladghee road at Bagulkote. This will give a communication with the coast open to carts the whole distance, and the cost of transporting bulky articles (grain, &c.) will be greatly decreased.

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32. But it is not alone with Belgaum and the ports beyond that a remunerative export-trade with the Hoongoond and adjacent talookas could be carried on. One of the best markets for inferior description of cotton manufactures and for grain might be found in the densely-populated Goa territories. In fact a very considerable export-trade is carried on at present in these articles under great disadvantages with that territory, and were facilities of access increased the trade might doubtless be much increased. To this the construction of a cleared road from Nundighur to Kittoor, and thence to Beteegerree in the Dharwar talooka (a total distance nearly east and west of about thirty-two miles), is a great step. At Beteegerree the even, black plain begins, and from this to Jaleehal in the Badamee talooka (fifty-five miles) carts can travel with ease during at least nine months of the year. The clearing of the road from Jaleehal through the hills to Goodoor in the Hoongoond talooka would complete the communication with Nundighur, which is a very large town, and of most important trade, both in Concan produce and in the products of the plain-country. From Nundighur to the Tulleewaddee ghaut is about eighteen miles. The first fourteen miles of this distance is through a country presenting no great obstacles to the construction of a road. Carts can pass now, but in occasional places with difficulty. The last four miles from Hehmargee to the top of the ghaut contain some bad pieces, but not such as would require any great expense to overcome them. The whole ghaut is in our territory, which extends for about ¼ mile below into the Concan. The descent of the ghaut, which I have lately visited, is in general very easy indeed, though quite unimproved by art. A trifling sum of fifty or sixty rupees is expended yearly from the customs department in repairing portions of the track cut away by the rains. The extension of the made-road from Nundighur to Tulleewaddee would give a very considerable impulse to traffic with the eastern or plain districts of Belgaum and Dharwar collectorates—the Hoongoond, Badamee, Bagulkote, Nowlgoond, and Dumbul talookas.* As no roads exist in the Goa territories for wheeled carriages, it would be an useless expense to make a regular

*The opening a line of made-road from the plain-country above the ghauts to Goa *viâ* Dharwar and the Tinnee ghaut, ten miles south of Tulleewaddee, was sanctioned in 1860, and will, it is expected, be completed in 1864.

road down the ghaut, but a yearly grant of a few hundred rupees might be very advantageously applied in improving the track and keeping it in a good state for bullock traffic.

33. Another measure tending greatly to increase the trade with the Goa territories would be the abolition of the existing duties on the export of produce and manufactures from the British dominions into Goa by land. On both descriptions of exports an *ad-valorem* duty of three per cent. is levied at the various ghauts. The people of Goa consume to a considerable extent the common cotton fabrics manufactured at various places in our territories. This is the very trade which has suffered to such an extent by competition with European manufactures. Laying a tax on the exportation of grain also appears hardly less injurious to the interests of this country. The import duties levied by the Goa authorities I was unable to ascertain, as just now, owing to the insurrection in Goa, all traffic is stopped, but it was alleged to be very much heavier than that levied by us. It is possible that by the relinquishment of export duties on our part a reduction of the import duties might be obtained from the Goa government, who would be remunerated by increased imports; thus the gain to our manufactuers and producers would be largely augmented.

34. The very unsettled state of the country within the Nizam's dominions, which form so large a part of the boundary of the Hoongoond talooka, must tend to produce an unfavourable impression on the minds of the inhabitants of our adjoining territory. Great disorders and loss of life are of frequent occurrence, and the credit of permitting, or of not preventing, this state of affairs attaches in their minds to us. At any rate they either suppose us, if not unwilling, unable to effect a remedy; and the injury to our prestige is not confined to the moral impression induced by our sufferance of such a state of affairs in the territories of what they consider to be a dependent state, but they see us unable to procure restitution for our own subjects when plundered. In June 1850 forty-five head of cattle and seven hundred goats, belonging to inhabitants of Somlapoor in the Hoongoond talooka, were forcibly carried away at noonday while grazing on the lands of that village by twenty-five horsemen and one hundred and twenty-five footmen, who, after ill-treating and depriving the herdsmen of their clothes, drove off the whole to Moodgul—a large town in the Nizam's

territory. The whole property carried off belonged to sixteen individuals, to the total value of Rs. 1,387. On the 30th of July 1850,* by direction of the Most Noble the Governor General, the Resident at Hydrabad was instructed to inform the Nizam's minister "that full reparation should be made to the owners of the cattle, and reparation in money to those who were ill-treated; and further that his Lordship will permit no delay whatever to be made in complying with this demand." Close on three years have now elapsed from that date, and up to the present time no reparation or restitution whatever has been made. The subjects of our Government have a right to look for protection from it; and if our power or influence is insufficient to obtain restitution in a flagrant case like this, in justice we are bound to ourselves to reimburse those plundered, or allow them to retaliate on their plunderers.

35. I will now advert to that portion of the Uthnee talooka in which the revised rates were introduced at the settlement for 1851-52, namely, in fifty-three villages, in which alone the measurement and classification were in a sufficiently advanced state to admit of the preparation of the necessary papers in time for the jummabundee.

36. The Uthnee talooka, of which a map accompanies this report, is entirely composed of the estates of various jagheerdars, which have from time to time lapsed to Government, commencing with forty-two villages of the Neepanee dessaee's estate, which fell in 1839. The main body of the talooka constitutes the most northern part of the Belgaum collectorate. There is also a detached mass of about a dozen villages situated along the banks of the Krishna, and abutting on the western boundary of the Bagulkote talooka. To the west and north-west of the main body of the talooka are several detached villages, but none of these are included in the fifty-three now under report.

37. Of these fifty-three villages sixteen are comprised in the Gulgullee mahalkurree's division, which includes the whole of the group of villages bordering on the Bagulkote talooka, together with several others along the bank of the river in the direction of the main body of the talooka. The remaining thirty-seven villages are under the mamlutdar, who is stationed at Uthnee, in whose charge is also the

* Sir H. Elliott's letter to Resident at Hydrabad, No. 1425, dated 30th July 1850.

residue of the talooka, comprising twenty villages, which are not referred to in this report. The names of the pergunnas or ancient divisions with the number of villages included in each are exhibited in the following statement:—

Present Division.	Name of Pergunna or old Division to which the Villages belong.	Belonging to Government.			Enam Villages.				Grand Total of Government and Alienated Villages.
		Villages.	Bazars.	Total.	Joodee or subject to Quit-rent.	Surwa Enam, or Rent-free.	Jaghеer.	Total.	
Uthnee Mamlutdar's.	Uthnee	5	3	8	5	28	..	33	41
	Kokutnoor	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	9
	Aeenapoor	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	7
	Honwad	16	..	16	..	..	..	..	16
	Total....	37	3	40	5	28	..	33	73
Gulgullee Mahalkurree's.	Gulgullee	14	..	14	1	1	..	2	16
	Bunwurree	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
	Total....	16	..	16	1	1	..	2	18
	Grand Total....	53	3	56	6	29	..	35	91

38. As this talooka occupies an intermediate position between the districts to the south, where the Canarese, and those to the north, where the Marathi language is in general use, we find here both the languages pretty commonly spoken. In the west and north of the talooka Marathi prevails. In the eastern villages, in the direction of Beejapoor, Canarese appears to be almost exclusively the language of the people. In fact both as regards the physical appearance of the country and the prevalent Maratha population, the Uthnee talooka rather forms a portion of the true Maratha country to the north than of the Canarese province denominated the Southern Maratha Country, in which it is politically included.

39. The surface rock of the Uthnee talooka is trap, and the general aspect of the country presents the characteristic appearance of districts where this rock prevails. In the west of the talooka the dis-

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39. The surface rock of the Uthnee talooka is trap, and the general aspect of the country presents the characteristic appearance of districts where this rock prevails. In the west of the talooka the dis-

tant horizon is broken at intervals by bare, flat-topped hills, rising from the plain in a succession of sharply-defined artificial-looking terraces, the outline of which is unbroken by trees or bushes, and when caught by the rays of the sun stand out at a great distance with extraordinary distinctness. The plainer country is generally composed of a series of long undulations, between which in the hollows will be frequently found a small stream of running water fringed on each side with a few hundred paces of soil of a fair and often of a superior quality. On ascending the swell the soil diminishes both in quantity and quality, the higher situations being generally sterile and stony, the rock being covered by an inch or two of soil, which is difficult to distinguish from the rock itself, and supports the scantiest vegetation. In many places for hundreds of yards together the bare rock may be seen exposed without the slightest covering of soil. Interspersed with country of the nature above described will be found tracts, more or less extensive, of black soil, which is, however, of most uncertain depth, the undulating trap-rock being in one place some feet, and at the distance of a few yards, but some inches from the surface. The river Krishna invariably runs through a valley of deep alluvial soil of width varying from a few hundred yards to some miles.

40. The banks of the river are in general very well wooded, babul being the prevailing species of tree. In the islands in the bed of the river and in the kooruns or grazing grounds on its banks are extensive tracts thickly covered with this description of tree. The remainder of the talooka, with the exception of about the sites of some of the villages, is devoid of trees of any description.

41. The eastern and western villages of the main body of the talooka are divided by a tract of hilly country, some two or three miles wide, immediately to the east of the town of Uthnee. The villages to the east of this track have the worst climate of the whole talooka, a failure of crops to a great or less degree from deficiency of rain being the rule instead of the exception. In this tract the people seem miserably poor, and the agriculture worse than I have seen elsewhere in the Southern Maratha Country. In the villages about Gulgullee, and in those to the west of the hilly tract above-mentioned, the climate is somewhat better, but still very uncertain. Except in some of the Gulgullee villages, the use of manure appears to be almost

unknown. The villages along the Krishna seem to be in genera better off than their neighbours. In these villages is always a certai proportion of very superior soil which is overflowed yearly by th river. This fertilizes the soil to an extraordinary degree, and enable it to produce large crops of superior quality without the aid of ma nure. These villages are thus to some extent rendered independen of the local fall of rain.

42. With the exception of those on the bank of the river, th villages of this talooka are separated from one another by great dis tances, particularly in the north-eastern part, where a distance of fiv or six miles commonly intervenes between one village and another The fifty-three villages under report contain an area of 524 square miles, and a population of 48,478 souls, or within a fraction of 92 pe square mile. When it is borne in mind that in the villages on th bank of the river and in the Gulgullee mahal the average populatio s much greater than the above number, it will be understood how very scanty the population is in the more thinly-inhabited tracts i he north and north-east of the talooka, in which the fact of a large portion of the sites of many villages being covered with ruins o ancient date indicates the existence of a much larger population a ome distant period of time.

43. There are no manufactures of consequence in the Uthnee alooka. In the town of Uthnee itself are about 400 souls, supported y weaving coarse cotton-cloth, and about the same number scattered hroughout the other villages. There are also in the villages under eport about 500 souls, supported by the fabrication of kumlees—the ommon black blanket worn by nearly all the poorer classes of natives. The cloth and kumlees entirely enters into the home consumption o his talooka.

44. The chief bazar is that held at Uthnee itself, which is indeed he only one of consequence within the district. It is attended by the eople of the neighbouring villages and by traders from the minor azars within the district—Honwar, Telsung, Aeenapoor. From the Uthnee bazar there is a small export of the products of the district cotton and grain) to the large bazar held at Meeruj, and an import ience of the products of the Concan. The people of the villages to he south of Uthnee frequent also the bazar held at the large

manufacturing town of Rubkuvee in the adjoining Sanglee jagheer. The people of the mahalkurree's division have the small bazar held at Gulgullee itself, and also within a convenient distance the large markets of the jagheer towns of Moodhol and Jumkhundee. Thus it will be seen that the people of the villages around Gulgullee and those about, and particularly to the west and south of the town of Uthnee, have an advantage over the north-eastern villages with respect to markets.

45. The fifty-three villages under report contain 284,300 acres of arable land and 51,154 acres of unarable—in all 335,454 acres.

46. The measurement was commenced in 1848-49 under the superintendence of Lieutenant Kemball, and completed in the three following seasons under the superintendence of Mr. W. H. Bell and Mr. Mitchell. The classification was commenced in 1850-51 by Lieutenant Kemball and completed by him and Mr. Mitchell in the following season. The accuracy with which both operations were conducted, as exhibited by the result of the test, is shown in the following statements:—

Government Villages.			Nature, Extent, and Result of Test.													
					By European Officers.				By Natives.				Total Test.			
							Average Error.				Average Error.				Average Error.	
Number.	Fields.	Arable Acres.	Nature of operation.	Total number of Villages tested.	Fields.	Acres.	Per Cent	Per Field.	Fields.	Acres.	Per cent.	Per field.	Fields.	Acres.	Per cent.	Per Field.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
								Pies.								Pies.
53	14,671	284,300	Measurement.	48	992	22,570	Goontas 37½	....	43	978	32½	..	1,035	23,548	Goontas 37	..
53	14,671	284,300	Classification.	52	781	14,359	..	8	..	..	..	..	78	14,359	..	8

Total No. of Fields tested.	Number of Fields in which the difference between Original and Test Measurement did not exceed—											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
1035	613	345	56	15	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	..

	Number of Fields in which the difference between Original and Test Classification was—									
	Nothing.	Rs. a. p. 0 0 1 to 0 0 6	Rs. a. p. 0 0 7 to 0 1 0	Rs. a. p. 0 1 1 to 0 1 6	Rs. a. p. 0 1 7 to 0 2 0	Rs. a. p. 0 2 1 to 0 2 6	Rs. a. p. 0 2 7 to 0 3 0	Rs. a. p. 0 3 1 to 0 3 6	Rs. a. p. 0 3 7 to 0 4 2	
781	40	309	235*	116	62	12	4	..	3*	

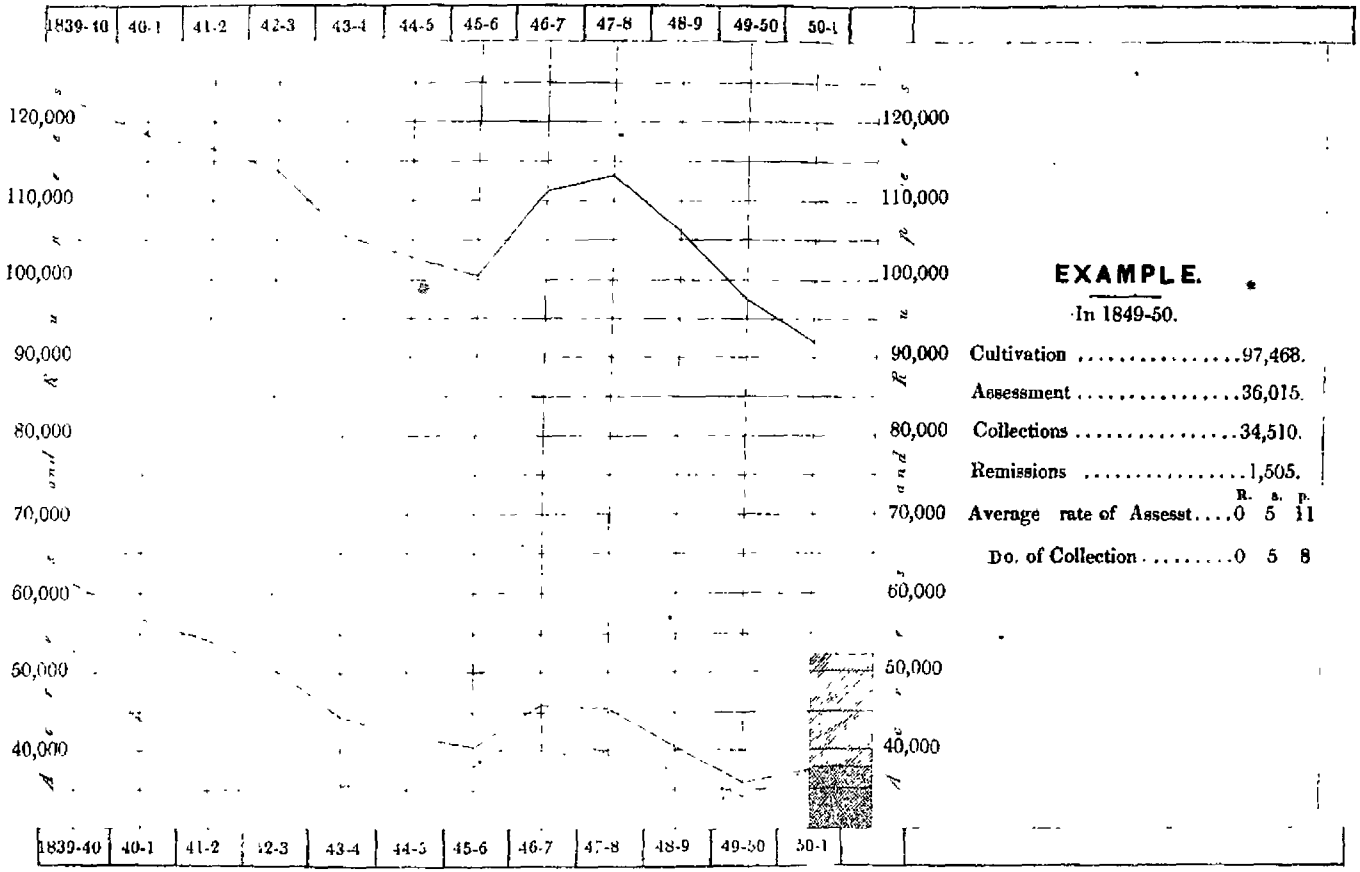
47. This talooka has changed masters oftener than other parts of the Southern Maratha Country, first forming part of the kingdom of Annagoondee. On the fall of this state it came into the hands of the kings of Beejapoor, towards the close of whose rule it was frequently overrun and devastated by the contending forces of the kings and of the newly-risen Marathi power; it then fell into the hands of the emperors and remained under their rule for upwards of thirty years, when it came under the vice-regal authority of the Nizam, under whom it remained for about five years, and then appears to have been for a short time in the hands of the Kolapoor branch of the Marathas, by whom it was made over by treaty to the Sattara branch in 1730. From the fall of Beejapoor in 1686 up to this date the Uthnee talooka and neighbouring country appears to have been in a most unsettled state—no security for life or property existed. Under the Sattara branch, from about A.D. 1730 to 1749, much was done to improve the country: land was given out on leases at a nominal rent, population and cultivation increased, and greater security prevailed. In 1750 the Sattara branch was supplanted by the Peshwa, under whom this district was made over to various jagheer-

* The cause of the large errors is explained in Captain Wingate's letter to Government, No. 274, dated 17th August 1852, paragraphs 9 to 11.

dars, and a fair degree of prosperity existed till about A.D. 1790. In 1792 occurred a great famine which almost depopulated the country. After this, in the latter days of the Peshwa's rule, times of trouble again came, which, together with the farming system then introduced, undid what had been gained in the preceding fifty years. On the fall of the Peshwa this talooka was for two years under the British government, and was then made over in jagheer to Appa Dessaee of Neepanee, whose management is the subject of no agreeable recollections on the part of the people. On his death in 1839 it finally lapsed to the British government. The present impoverished state of the Uthnee talooka is doubtless in some degree due to the constant change of rulers and the adversity gone through in the last and earlier part of the present century.

48. Under our Government the land measures and rates obtaining under the Neepaneekur were for want of others continued in use. The assessment on the superior description of land was in general very high. Under the native system, though the assessment is nominally fixed, it is in practice anything but so. A bargain is made with the ryot from year to year, and he either gets his land at a rate lower than the standard rate, which reduction is known under the name of 'khund tota,' or if possible he is induced to engage at the standard, receiving as a makeweight a tract of poor land rent-free or at a nominal assessment. A large uncollectable balance is also allowed to remain outstanding from year to year, advantage being taken of any very favourable season to collect as much as possible. The threat of enforcing his claim on this outstanding balance is used by the jagheerdar to compel the ryot to continue to cultivate. The jagheerdar always having a large margin on his side, limits his demands alone by the capacity of the ryot to meet them, and the ryot's capacity is measured alone by the conscience of the jagheerdar. In some jagheers they are ground down to their last rupee, and in others, where a more liberal policy prevails, enjoy considerable ease. A minute knowledge of the means of every cultivator is the basis of the native system, under which the revenue of a district may be raised to an amount otherwise unattainable, and yet without actually ruining a single ryot. The acquisition of capital is, however, impossible—there is no incentive to exertion, and progress of any kind is not to be looked for.

DIAGRAM illustrative of the fluctuations in the CULTIVATION, ASSESSMENT, REMISSIONS, and COLLECTIONS in the case of the Government Arable land of 42 Villages of the UTNEE TALOOKA during the last 12 Years.



EXAMPLE.

In 1849-50.

Cultivation	97,468.
Assessment	36,015.
Collections	34,510.
Remissions	1,505.
	R. a. p.
Average rate of Assesst.	0 5 11
Do. of Collection	0 5 8

EXPLANATION.

The various items are measured by the Scale of Acres and Rupees carried across the Diagram. The *black zigzag* line ⌐⌙⌐ represents the Cultivation; the *broken* ⌐⌙⌐ the Assessment, and the *dotted* ⌐⌙⌐ the Collections; each of these items being measured by the height of the point where the *zigzag* line crosses the perpendicular for each year. The portion of each perpendicular intercepted between the *broken* and *dotted* lines shows the amount of remissions in each year. According as the *broken* or *dotted* line crosses any perpendicular above or below the *black*, the Assessment or Collections for the year marked by that perpendicular, exceeded or fell short of one rupee per acre. The summit of the *shaded* column on the right of the Diagram represents the Survey Assessment of the whole arable land at the proposed rates, and that of the *deeper shaded* portion of the same column, the Survey Assessment of the land cultivated in 1851-52.

49. It is very evident that our strict and unbending system of revenue management, which looks more to what is actually due by the cultivator according to previous agreement than to what he is able to pay, is very ill-adapted to a fast and loose system of assessment like the native, and the ryots must either find some indirect expedient to lower the average rate of payment or submit to be ruined. In the present case, since we have possessed this talooka a large quantity of the best land, which bore the highest proportionate rate of assessment, has been allowed to fall waste, in many cases the ryots retaining alone the poor land given at a nominal rate under the former government. The following table, which refers to the villages included in the diagram mentioned in the next paragraph, will at once make this evident :—

Years.	Cultivation Acres.	Gross Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.		
		Rs.	*Rs.*	*a.*	*p.*
1839-40	121,930	61,108	0	8	0
1842-43	113,599	50,406	0	7	1
1845-46	100,307	40,030	0	6	5
1849-50	97,468	36,015	0	5	11
1850-51	92,369	37,419	0	6	6

50. It appears thus that in ten years superior and highly-assessed land had been thrown up, until the average rate of assessment on the whole land in cultivation was reduced from 8 annas to 5 annas 11 pies, or upwards of one-fourth. The increase in the average rate of assessment, accompanied by a decrease in cultivation in the last year 1850-51, is solely due to the near approach of the revised assessment, which induced the ryots to relinquish lowly-assessed inferior fields and regain possession of highly-assessed fields, which necessity had formerly compelled them to give up. The slight effect which the approach of the revised assessment had on the revenue of this district compared with what has been usual in other districts indicates in no slight degree the poverty-striken condition of the people.

51. Complete accounts have been obtained for all the villages from the date of their lapse. The diagram on the opposite page has been prepared for forty-two of the fifty-three villages under report in

the usual form. The remaining eleven villages are excluded as they lapsed to Government at various periods subsequently. They are however, separately shown in the figured statement in the appendix marked C under the years in which they respectively fell. The acres of cultivation in each year have been deduced from the old land measures, the value of which in acres has been approximately ascertained from the proportion existing between the area of each village in acres according to the present survey and its area by the old land measures. The acres of cultivation obtained through this process are probably not very far wrong—at any rate the relative proportion of the cultivation of the different years are correct.

52. On an inspection of the diagram it appears that for the first three years of our rule the remissions granted were large, and the decline of cultivation though steady is not very great. In 1842-43 the difference between the gross and net assessment is suddenly much reduced, remissions to a much smaller extent than in the three previous years being given; this at once induced in the next year 1843-44 a declension of cultivation at an increased speed; large remissions again in that and the following year in some measure checked the decrease, and the cultivation increased in the years 1846-47 and 1847-48 very nearly up to where it had been in 1842. This, however, under the existing assessment could not be sustained, and from 1847-48 to 1849-50 the decrease was more rapid than ever. The decrease in 1850-51 is attributable to a different cause, alluded to at the close of the last paragraph. The result of our possession of this district is that, as far as relates to the villages in the diagram, the acres under cultivation when we got the district (121,930 acres) had diminished in ten years to 97,468 acres (the cultivation of 1849-50), and the realised revenue in the same ten years had fallen from Rs. 52,573 to Rs. 34,510.

53. From the above it is clear that a reduction of assessment now proposed is very urgently called for in the Uthnee talooka. The fifty-three villages under report have been divided into two classes, with respective maximum dry-crop rates of assessment of 14 and 12 annas per acre, according to the following statement:—

Class.	Villages.	Distinguishing characteristics of the group.	Maximum Dry Crop Rate.
			Rs. a. p.
1ST. Maximum rate As. 14.	23	Comprising 14 villages immediately about Gulgullee and 9 villages which are to the west of the hilly tract alluded to in paragraph 41.....	0 14 0
2ND. Maximum rate As. 12.	30	The remaining villages, situated to the eastward of the above-mentioned hilly tract, having an inferior climate, and less favourably situated with regard to markets.....	0 12 0

54. There are 853 acres of garden-land in the villages under report. One-fourth of this amount is in the town of Uthnee alone, and nearly the whole of the remainder in the villages in the eastern part of the talooka. Sugarcane and plantains are grown in many gardens, but in rare instances to any extent. The prevalent want of capital on the part of the cultivators prevents them from growing the superior description of crops to as great a degree as they might. Culinary vegetables and wheat and other descriptions of grain form the bulk of the crops grown. The gardens are generally watered from dug wells; in many instances from boorkees erected on the banks of nullas. The old average rate on the whole garden-land is Rs. 1-5-4 per acre; the new assessment gives an average rate of Rs. 1-4-3 per acre, the maximum assessment being Rs. 1-12-0.

55. The assessment derived from the above described rates is contrasted with the assessment, according to the old rates, on the land in cultivation in the year of settlement. In the following statement the acres on which both the old and new average rates have been calculated are those ascertained by the present survey:—

Class.	No. of Villages.	Cultivated Acres according to Survey.	According to Old Rates.		According to Survey.								
					Land in Cultivation.			Waste.			Total.		
			Assessment.	Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Assessment.	Rate per Acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
				Rs.a.p.			Rs.a.p.			Rs.a.p.			Rs.a.p.
1st.	23	38,464	26,799	0 11 1	38,464	19,448	0 8 1	25,192	10,637	0 7 9	63,656	30,085	0 7 7
2nd	30	78,530	35,855	0 7 1	78,530	27,886	0 5 8	62,549	16,286	0 4 2	141,079	44,172	0 5 1
2	53	116,994	72,624	0 8 6	116,994	47,334	0 6 6	87,741	22,923	0 4 2	204,735	70,257	0 5 6

56. The new assessment as usual absorbs all direct levies on the part of the village and district officers. These levies are stated in the old accounts as follows :—

		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
District officers	Dessaee.....		....				
	Deshpandee		....				
	Nargowra.....	3	8	0			
					3	8	0
Village officers	Patels and naiks.	2,894	0	4			
	Koolkurnees....	4,065	2	4			
					6,959	2	8
	Total....Rs.				6,962	10	8

In the case of village officers, to whom alone direct levies were still paid, compensation was awarded pending the final settlement to a total amount of Rs. 1,435. The amount claimed was as usual in all cases far above the actual value of the huks, and in many cases absurdly so. The amount of compensation awarded varied according to the sufficiency of the other emoluments, which were, however, in this talooka generally most ample.

57. The general result of the settlement in the fifty-three villages under report is shown in the statement on the following page. It will be seen that in 1850-51 (the year immediately preceding the introduction of the revised rates) the cultivation was considerably below, while the gross revenue fell but little short of the average from 1845-46 to 1850-51, the last five years of the old rates. The cause of this has been explained in the beginning of paragraph 50. In the year of settlement 1851-52 the cultivated acres amounted to 116,994, and the survey gross assessment thereon to Rs. 47,334, out of which was remitted Rs. 9,554. These large remissions are solely due to the old rates only being collected in the year of settlement, when it is exceeded by the new rate. The large amount of these remissions afford a remarkable proof of the great inequality of the old assessment. In the current year 1852-53 the cultivation has increased to 124,648 acres, bearing according to the revised rates an assessment of Rs. 54,419, the whole of which will in all probability be realized, equalling within a small sum the gross assessment of the land in cultivation the last year of the old system and the sum actually realized on an average during the preceding five years. This amount of cultivation in 1852-53 is, however, in some small degree swollen by the cultivated land of the relinquished joodee and kumavisee joodee which was entered as khalsat at the settlement. There are still remaining 83,734 acres of Government arable land lying waste, bearing an assessment of Rs. 21,359. It is hardly to be anticipated that the whole of this will ever become cultivated, much being land of a very inferior quality. I do not expect that for some years to come there will be any material increase to the cultivation or revenue, and indeed for the welfare of the district it is not desirable that there should be for a time. Every cultivator has probably gone as far as his means would allow in securing the fields he particularly desired, and for some time to come his whole energies will be taxed to bring them into a proper state of cultivation. In the meantime Government by the introduction of the revised settlement is not the loser in a pecuniary point; and the future welfare of the district may be considered secured: as the means of the people increase and capital accumulates, doubtless a large proportion of the waste will come into cultivation and benefit the revenue in proportion.*

* In the appendix of this letter the revenue history of the district since 1852-53 is given.

STATEMENT *showing the Cultivation, Assessment, Remissions, and Net Land Revenue for collection for* 53 *Villages composing part of the* UTHNEE TALOOKA *under the Old and New Settlements.*

TENURE.	YEARS.	CULTIVATED LAND.				ARABLE WASTE.			Total Arable Acres.	Total Net Revenue for collection or Survey Assessment.
		Acres.	Assessment.	Remissions.	Balance for Collection.	Acres.	Assessment.	Net Produce of Grass Farms, Fruit Trees, &c.		
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Government Land.	Average for 12 years from		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
	1839 to 1850	125,811	66,244	7,625	58,619	61,539	..	2,554	187,350	61,173
	Last 5 years.	121,090	59,006	3,941	55,065	71,716	..	3,238	192,806	59,203
	1850-51 ..	108,288	55,274	..	55,274	85,408	..	3,585	193,609	58,859
	1851-52 ..	116,994	47,334	9,554	37,780	87,741	..	9,480	204,735	47,260
	1852-53 ..	124,048	54,410	..	54,419	83,734	21,359	..	208,382	75,778
Joodee and Kumavisee Joodee.	Average for 12 years from									
	1839 to 1850	31,318	11,892	955	10,937	..	..	..	31,318	10,937
	Last 5 years.	30,794	11,841	1,063	10,578	..	..	..	30,794	10,578
	1850-51 ..	30,816	11,340	..	11,340	..	..	..	30,816	11,340
	1851-52 ..	30,617	9,923	91	9,832	..	..	..	30,617	9,832
	1852-53 ..	27,783	9,214	..	9,214	..	..	..	27,783	9,214
Surwa Enam and Mahal Joodee.	Average for 12 years from									
	1839 to 1850	61,392	7,015	..	7,015	..	..	..	61,392	7,015
	Last 5 years.	59,935	5,775	..	5,775	..	..	..	59,935	5,775
	1850-51 ..	59,695	5,774	..	5,774	..	..	..	59,695	5,774
	1851-52 ..	48,952	5,544	..	5,544	..	..	..	48,952	5,544
	1852-53 ..	48,134	5,544	..	5,544	..	..	..	48,134	5,544
Total Arable Land on all Tenures.	Average for 12 years from									
	1839 to 1850	218,521	85,151	8,580	76,571	61,539	..	2,554	280,060	79,125
	Last 5 years.	211,819	77,322	5,004	72,318	71,716	..	3,238	283,535	75,556
	1850-51 ..	199,099	72,388	..	72,388	85,408	..	3,585	284,207	75,973
	1851-52 ..	196,563	62,801	9,645	53,156	87,741	..	9,480	284,304	62,636
	1852-53 ..	200,565	69,178	..	69,178	83,734	21,359	..	284,300	90,537

The averages of past years entered in this statement are for the twelve years immediately preceding the revised settlement as regards the acres and rupees.

2. The three first lines in each division of the statement refer to the old settlement; the two last, viz. for the years 1851–52 and 1852-53, to the revised settlement.

3. The averages entered in this statement are for the whole twelve years in the case of forty-two villages, nine years for four villages, seven years for five villages, and six years for one village.

4. The rupees entered in the last column of the statement opposite the year 1852–53 form the new survey kumal or total assessment capable of realization from the whole land held on the several tenures, while for the preceding years the rupees entered in this column represent the net land revenue for collection.

58. As described with reference to Hoongoond, joodeedars on relinquishing any entire survey numbers of their wuttuns were allowed a reduction of their total joodee payments equal to the survey assessment of the relinquished numbers. There was also in this talooka a great deal of kumavisee joodee or land originally held on the joodee tenure, the holders of which had either actually resigned it, or having neglected to pay their joodee for many years, their land had fallen into the hands of Government; the whole of this was at the survey settlement entered as khalsat. In the 3rd column of the statement the head of surwa enam is considerably less in 1851-52 than in the previous year, which is due to the extent of 1,582 acres to the transfer of the surwa enam lands of joodee enamdars to the head of joodee enam, in which head a corresponding increase is not observed owing to the great decrease caused by resignations and entering of kumavisee joodee as khalsat before adverted to. As the lapses have been insignificant, the remaining difference between the entries under the head of surwa enam in 1851-52 and the previous year is almost entirely caused by the acres in 1851-52 and preceding years having been approximately obtained from the old land measures in the manner described in paragraph 51, and on examination I find that in many cases the acres of surwa enam, ascertained to exist by the survey, bear a smaller proportion to the total survey area of the village than would be expected from the proportion obtaining between the surwa enam according to the old land measures and the total area of the village in the same measures. This disproportion I observed to exist principally in villages containing a large amount of land of very low quality; and as the old land measures are believed to have been measures of value rather than of area, and as the enam lands would very naturally be of a quality superior to that of the average of the land of the whole village, the average area of a unit of the old land measure in enam land would fall short of the area of the same unit derived from an average of the whole land of the village.

59. The roads in this talooka are in general pretty good, the prevailing even surface of the country offering no serious obstruction to traffic in the present impoverished state of the district; as the exports are of trifling amount, the want of better roads is not materially felt. As production increases, the construction of the road proposed

from Meeruj east and west through the talooka to Beejapoor will greatly facilitate the transport of produce to the coast *viâ* Kolapoor and the Phonda Ghaut.

60. A statement of the whole area of the fifty-three villages under report (arable and unarable, Government and alienated), with the assessment thereon, is here exhibited :—

Description of Land.	Area in Acres.	Full Survey Assessment.	Deduct portion of Assessment alienated.	Balance realizable or Survey Kumal.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Unarable	51,154	..	..	..
Arable khalsat	208,382	75,778	..	75,778
Arable joodee enam	27,783	11,455	2,241	9,214
Arable surwa enam and mahal joodee	48,135	20,910	15,366	5,544
Total area and assessment of 53 villages ..	335,454	1,08,143	17,607	90,536

61. In a country labouring under the disadvantages of a climate so precarious as that of Uthnee, an extensive resort to artificial irrigation becomes of the highest consequence. There are many signs indicating that cultivation carried on through this means prevailed to a much greater extent at some distant period. Fortunately water is more plentiful and attainable with less difficulty than in most parts of this province. In the valleys it is generally to be found within a few feet of the surface, and independently of well-sinking, an abundant supply might be got in many places from the nullas which run all through the hot weather. Doubtless as capital increases the people will do a good deal for themselves. But it would be very desirable that a survey should be made to ascertain whether some works of irrigation could not be advantageously undertaken by Government on a large scale either in some of the large nullas which run into the Krishna or on that river itself. The largest nulla or rather river in this talooka running into the Krishna is one which flows about five miles west of Uthnee past the village of Sinal.

62. During the last three years most of the villages of the Hoongoond and Uthnee talookas, and also in other parts of the Belgaum collectorate, have been enclosed with high walls or hedges which give no small annoyance to the inhabitants. The walls are ten or twelve

feet high generally, sometimes more, and built close up to the houses. With but few gates to a village enclosed with a wall three-quarters of a mile or a mile in circumference, three or four gates only will be found. In the western villages hedges prevail. Small villages have generally two gates only, and very small ones a single gate. The natural result of this enclosing must be in the case of walls, a great interference with ventilation; in the case of both walls and hedges, the accumulation of much filth within the enclosed site which would otherwise not exist there had the inhabitants free means of exit. All this must greatly tend to the fostering of cholera—the scourge of the Southern Maratha Country. When it breaks out, cleanliness and ventilation experience has shown to be the best means by which this disease may be combated. Good reason may be easily found for enclosing towns like Bagulkote or Ilkul, the abodes of great wealth in the shape of money and jewels; but even in these cases a clear space of 40 or 50 yards should intervene between the walls and habitations. In the case of small agricultural villages no temptation to robbery in gangs exists, and the wall or hedge is productive of annoyance to the people and is dangerous in a sanitary point of view, without any corresponding advantage, as it can prove no bar to petty pilfering on the part of the inhabitants one from the other. The villagers are informed that they may have as many gates as they choose to build as long as they are built in a substantial manner and at their own expense. But if we compel the people to enclose their villages, we should carry our compulsion a step farther and compel them to provide a number of exits sufficient for the convenience of all, as voluntary combination to effect anything for the general good is hardly to be looked for at present among the natives of this country.

63. Along the banks of the Krishna there are in many places koo-runs or grass lands which were certain to produce a larger revenue by the annual sale of the grass by auction than if given out for cultivation. These were excepted from cultivation under rule 14 of the joint report. Many of these revenue survey field or "numbers" are thickly covered with babul trees. There are also on the banks of the river and its tributary nullas tracts of waste land in which these trees abound. These numbers were also excepted from cultivation in the

cultivation registers where the size and number of the trees in proportion to the area appeared to justify such a proceeding. There is abundance of waste land elsewhere to supply the wants of the population for many years to come, and the conservation of these tracts for the growth of trees will tend to favourably affect the climate, and if judiciously managed afford a supply of valuable babul timber, which is far from plentiful in the Southern Maratha Country. The grass of these numbers will be sold by auction every year, and will go far towards making up what would be gained by the assessment had cultivation been permitted in the Uthnee talooka. The numbers thus set apart for the growth of trees amount to 48, containing 876 acres, bearing a survey assessment of Rs. 525-8. The number of trees was shown in the returns as about 12,000; this does not include the smaller trees. In the Hoongoond talooka in the same manner 12 numbers were set apart containing 197 acres, bearing an assessment of Rs. 128, and containing 3,650 trees. If these preserves are occasionally inspected and pruned, the increased returns to Government would doubtless in a short time well repay any expenditure incurred.

64. I now come to the settlement of the Yadwar petta, comprising the mahalkurree's division of the Gokak talooka, which formerly belonged to the estate of Pureshram Bhow Sahib of Tasgaum, and lapsed to Government on his death without heirs in 1849.

65. This mahal, as will be seen by the accompanying map, is situated immediately to the north-east of the remainder of the Gokak talooka and immediately to the south of the Uthnee talooka, and separated from it by about 20 miles of intervening jagheer territory.

66. Of the nineteen villages comprised in the Yadwar petta ten only are under immediate Government management; the remaining nine belong to the estate of the Kowzulgee Dessaee, and to these the revision of assessment now under report does not extend.

67. The physical characteristics of this mahal are very similar to those of the Uthnee talooka, already described. Black soil prevails to a considerable extent, but much of it is poor, stony, and of deficient depth, particularly that on the trap of the northern villages. The climate, in common with that of Uthnee, is very precarious and

the husbandry and condition of the people much on a par with what is found in that talooka. The usual dry crops (wheat, jowaree, cotton, &c.) are those raised in the villages of this mahal.

68. There are two bazars within the mahal—that held at Yadwar itself, which is the best, and that at one of the dessaee's villages, Kowzulgee. There are several bazars at no very great distance in the adjacent jagheer country and in the Purrusghur talooka, so that no want of facilities for the sale of produce exists. The surplus grain produced in this district finds its way to the bazars to the west, particularly to Sunkeshwur in the Chickodee talooka, where a return freight of Concan produce is obtained. Of the cotton grown a small part is retained for home consumption; the remainder goes to the coast for exportation. The road lately made from Lokapoor on the Kulladgee and Belgaum road, passing through Yadwar to Sunkeshwur, will greatly aid the transport of the surplus produce of this mahal.

69. In the town of Yadwar itself there are some 400 people supported by weaving. The principal manufacture is coarse cotton-cloth; but about one-sixth of the above number fabricate mixed silk and cotton goods, cholees, &c. The greater portion of these manufactures are sold at the bazar held at the neighbouring jagheer town of Moodhol. Besides those in Yadwar itself, there are a few weavers dispersed through the other villages.

70. The mahal contains 34,380 acres of arable and 3,466 acres of unarable land—in all 37,846 acres. The population of the Government villages is 6,494, being 110 per square mile. The measurement was commenced in 1848-49 by Lieutenant Kemball and completed in the following season by Mr. Bell. The classification was conducted under Mr. Young in 1851-52. The extent and result of the test of both operations are exhibited in the following statement:—

Government Villages.			Nature, Extent, and Result of Test.													
					By European Officers.				By Natives.				Total Test.			
							Average Error.				Average Error.				Average Err	
Number.	Fields.	Arable Acres.	Nature of operation.	Total number of Villages tested.	Fields.	Acres.	Per cent.	Per Field.	Fields.	Acres	Per cent.	Per field.	Fields.	Acres.	Per cent.	Per Field
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
10	1,709	34,380	Measurement.	9	187	3,957	Acre Goontas. 1 3	Rs. a. p. ..	..	..	..	..	187	3,957	Acre Goontas 1 3	Rs. a. ..
10	1,709	34,380	Classification.	10	163	3,576	..	0 0 6	..	..	..	..	163	3,576	..	0 0 6

Total No. of Fields tested.	Number of Fields in which the difference between Original and Test Measurement did not exceed—											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
187	102	68	15	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Number of Fields in which the difference between Original and Test Classification was—											
	Nothing.	Rs. a. p. 0 0 1 to 0 0 6	Rs. a. p. 0 0 7 to 0 1 0	Rs. a. p. 0 1 1 to 0 1 6	Rs. a. p. 0 1 7 to 0 2 0	Rs. a. p. 0 2 1 to 0 2 6	Rs. a. p. 0 2 7 to 0 3 0	Rs. a. p. 0 3 1 to 0 3 6				
163	11	79	56	12	5	..	..	..				

71. As before mentioned this mahal composed part of the estate of Pureshram Bhow Sahib of Tasgaum and lapsed to Government on his death in 1849. He was very deeply involved in debt, and his whole estates were mortgaged. This mahal had been for fourteen years previous to the Tasgaum chief's death mortgaged nominally to a wealthy sowcar named Narayen Rao Anunt Walunbeh, but in reality to two carcoons of the sowcar who were designated kumavisdars, and on whom civil and criminal jurisdiction over this district was conferred. It is not very probable that people of this kind would consider the welfare of the ryots; their sole object would be to get as much as possible out of them, and to this end in fact their whole energies were exerted. The supreme authority still remained with the chief, and to him accounts were yearly preferred by these two carcoons, and remissions sent up to him for sanction. When sanctioned, and a corresponding deduction made from the net revenue in his accounts with them, a similar amount of remission was by no means extended to the ryots; little or nothing was actually remitted, though payment of what could not be realized at the time might be postponed and the sum remain as an outstanding balance, the threat of exacting which would be used to deter the ryots from throwing up their land. The extent to which this system was carried may be understood from the fact that when this district lapsed to Government, the outstanding balances in the ten Government villages amounted to no less than Rs. 78,026, the average gross revenue during the first three years of our rule being Rs. 8,414, of which about one-tenth was remitted; and it did not always occur that the demand of the mortgagees alone were to be dealt with by the ryots, as the chief when hard pushed is said to have secretly collected what he could on his own account. At last, in consequence of the repeated complaints against the two mortgagees, a carcoon was appointed on the part of Government, with the consent of the chief, to overlook the revenue affairs of the mahal, which induced some amelioration in the state of the people. This system lasted for three years and ceased very shortly before the death of the chief.

72. The old assessment is represented to have been extremely unequal. Where no systematic revision has been made this inequality appears to be very generally met with, and is probably the result of some

diversity of tenure like that described in the 16th paragraph as existing hitherto in the Hoongoond talooka under the native system. This would be in some degree remedied by including lightly and heavily assessed land in each ryot's holding. This minute looking into and adjustment of individual cases is impracticable under our system of revenue management, and the consequence is that either the ryots are pressed beyond their means, or, from the highly assessed and superior land being relinquished, the productive powers of the district are impaired, and Government cannot obtain that amount of revenue from the district which under a better system it might fairly look for. A state of affairs of this nature will find a remedy just as much in an apportionment of the assessment, according to the capabilities of the land, as in a reduction of the gross assessment.

73. Previous to the introduction of the revised assessment we had held the district but three years, and the information conveyed by a diagram including so short a space of time would be of little value. An account of the cultivation, remissions, and collections since we have had the country will be found in Appendix E, and is, as regards the Government land, shown in the following table. No accounts are obtainable for any of the years previous to the lapse of the district. The acres of the statement have been obtained from the old land measures in the manner described in paragraph 51 with reference to the Uthnee talooka :—

Years.	Occupied or Cultivated Area.	Gross Assessment.	Remissions.	Actual Collections.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1848-49....	15,756	10,343	1,142	9,201
1849-50....	11,637	7,783	1,329	6,454
1850-51....	11,258	7,117	337	6,780

74. Pureshram Bhow died on the 8th June 1848. The arrangements for the cultivation of the current year must then have been already made; accordingly for that (the first year of the statement) the

cultivation is entered at 15,756 acres; the gross revenue Rs. 10,343, of which 1,142 was remitted and Rs. 9,201 collected. It may be very fairly doubted whether in this year the people gained by the change of rule. It is, I think, very improbable that close on nine-tenths of the gross revenue would have been actually collected by the former master of the district, hard as their management was. I know that in the Tasgaum talooka itself, belonging to the same chief, the ryots assert that they never paid much more than half the gross assessment, and from information derived from various sources I suspect they speak the truth in this. In the second year of our rule (1849-50) cultivation has decreased from 15,756 to 11,637 acres. This reduction is doubtless due to the over-collections of the previous year having reduced many of the poorer ryots to ruin, and partly owing to cultivation being no longer virtually compulsory or enforced by threat of levying outstanding balances. In this year the remission was in proportion much more liberal. In the last year of the statement the decrease of cultivation is trifling; doubtless it would have been far greater, but the near approach of the revised rates encouraged all that possibly could to hold on, and in the year of settlement the cultivation had again increased to 13,202 acres.

75. In this district we want the experience afforded in other districts by the return of cultivation and revenue for a long series of years, and in fact the three years for which we have trustworthy accounts are useless for the purpose of deducing any general average of the capabilities of the district, as in each year either the cultivation or revenue is affected by some extraordinary circumstances, and the best argument for the suitability of the rates about to be proposed will be found in the capabilities and advantages, or rather disadvantages, of this district being similar to those of a portion of Uthnee, for which like rates have been, on sufficient data, considered suitable.

76. The rate proposed is fourteen annas as the maximum rate for dry-crop land, the same rate as that proposed for twenty-three villages composing the 1*st* class in the Uthnee talooka. The assessment resulting from this rate is contrasted with the old assessment in the following statement, in which the acres are those ascertained by the present survey. Of garden land there is but one Government

number containing four acres, assessed at Rs. 1-4 per acre, in the villages under report:—

Class.	No. of Villages.	Cultivated Area according to New Survey.	According to Old Survey.		According to New Survey.								
					Land in Cultivation.			Waste.			Total.		
			Assessment.	Rate per Acre.	Area.	Assessment.	Rate per Acre.	Area.	Assessment.	Rate per Acre.	Area.	Assessment.	Rate per Acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Acres.	Rs.	R. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	R. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	R. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	R. a. p.
1st.	10	13,202	7,669	0 9 3	13,202	6,593	0 8 0	5,296	2,431	0 7 4	18,498	9,024	0 7 10
1st.	10	13,202	7,669	0 9 3	13,202	6,593	0 8 0	5,296	2,431	0 7 4	18,498	9,024	0 7 10

77. The direct levies are absorbed in the above assessment. The following is the amount at which they were entered in the accounts:—

	Rs.	*a.*	*p.*
Patels and naiks	117	7	1
Koolkurnees	87	5	4
	Rs. 204	12	5

Annual compensation was awarded for the above to the total amount f Rs. 124. This amount is greater than usual in proportion to the mount claimed. The other emoluments in several cases being vholly insufficient, a more liberal compensation was awarded.

78. The general result of the settlement is exhibited in the statement at page 46. The gross assessment of the Government land according to the revised rates in the year of settlement (Rs. 6,593) falls but very little short of the average of the realizations of the two preceding years (Rs. 6,611). The remissions of this year (Rs. 1,206) are solely due to difference between the old and new rates being remitted when the latter were in excess of the former. In the current year the cultivation has increased to 15,385 acres, or very nearly as much as it was in the first year of our rule, while the gross assessment is Rs. 7,839, all which will in all probability be

realized. The total amount of land under the year 1852-53 is however, swollen by the relinquished joodee and kumavisee joodee which were as usual entered as khalsat at the time of settlement The realizations from both Government and joodee land in 1850-5 (the last year of the old rates) were Rs. 10,248, and in 1852-53 (th first year of the new system) Rs 9,353, being but Rs. 895 less; an considering that much of the joodee land before the settlement wa held on compulsion, since resignations of parts of joodee enam estate were by the custom of the country not permissible, this result must b considered satisfactory. Acres 7,136 remain unoccupied Govern ment waste, bearing an assessment of Rs. 3,295, affording room fo a considerable increase of revenue as the resources of the district ar developed :—

STATEMENT *showing the Cultivation, Assessment, Remissions, and Net Land Revenue for collection for* 10 *Villages composing the* YADWAR MAHAL *of the* GOKAK TALOOKA *under the Old and New Settlements.*

TENURE.	YEARS.	CULTIVATED LAND.				ARABLE WASTE.			Total Arable Land.	Total Net Land Revenue for Collection or Survey Assessment.
		Area.	Assessment.	Remissions.	Balance for Collection.	Area.	Assessment.	Net Produce of Grass Farms, Fruit Trees, &c.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Government Land.	Average of last 3 years	12,884	8,414	936	7,478	5,334	..	464	18,218	7,942
	1850-51..	11,258	7,117	337	6,780	7,344	..	619	18,602	7,399
	1851-52..	13,202	6,593	1,206	5,387	5,296	..	563	18,498	5,950
	1852-53..	15,385	7,839	..	7,839	7,136	3,295	..	22,521	11,134
Joodee and Kumawisee Joodee.	Average of last 3 years	5,340	6,881	3,322	3,559	..	..	..	5,340	3,559
	1850-51..	5,367	6,918	3,450	3,468	..	..	..	5,367	3,468
	1851-52..	12,326	3,360	406	2,954	..	..	..	12,326	2,954
	1852-53..	3,320	1,514	..	1,514	..	..	..	3,320	1,514
Surwa Enam and Mahal Joodee.	Average of last 3 years	11,733	6,083	..	6,083	..	..	..	11,733	6,083
	1850-51..	11,298	6,063	..	6,063	..	..	..	11,298	6,063
	1851-52..	5,556	6,063	..	6,063	..	..	..	5,556	6,063
	1852-53..	8,539	6,063	..	6,063	..	..	..	8,539	6,063
Total Arable Land on all Tenures.	Average of last 3 years	29,957	21,378	4,258	17,120	5,334	..	464	35,291	16,584
	1850-51..	27,923	20,098	3,787	16,311	7,344	..	619	35,267	16,930
	1851-52..	20,084	16,016	1,612	14,404	5,296	..	563	34,380	14,967
	1852-53..	27,244	16,410	..	16,410	7,136	3,296	..	34,380	18,711

The averages of past years entered in this statement are for three years, both as regards rupees and acres, which latter have been obtained approximately from the old land measures by calculation.

2. The three first lines in each division of the statement refer to the old settlement; the two last, viz. for the years 1851-52 and 1852-53, to the new.

3. The rupees in the last column of this statement opposite the year 1852-53 form the survey kumal or total assessment capable of realization from the whole land held on the several tenures, while for the preceding years the rupees in this column represent the net land revenue for collection.

79. The joodee on the land held on that tenure was extremely heavy, so much so that the remissions under that head have very nearly equalled the realizations previous to the introduction of the revised assessment. Joodeedars were allowed at the settlement to relinquish parts of their wuttuns, as has been already described with reference to the Hoongoond talooka in the 25th paragraph.

80. A considerable variation in the amount appears in 1850-51 and the two succeeding years in the 3rd column of the statement under the head of surwu enam and mahal joodee. This is caused by the estates of the Kowjulgee Dessaee having been attached on account of a dispute regarding the amount of joodee due by him, and consequently in 1851-52 appears under the head of joodee enam and enam land under attachment, and the attachment having been removed, these lands again (1852-53) are transferred to their original heads. At the time of settlement these lands were under attachment, and had been so since the 25th August 1851; but being informed that the attachment would be speedily removed with the concurrence of the Collector, I refrain from introducing the revised rates for the ensuing year into the lands of this dessaee. The dispute was settled and the attachment finally removed by the Collector on the 9th of December last, which measure was sanctioned by Government resolution No. 473, dated 26th January 1853.

81. The total area of this mahal (arable and unarable, Government and alienated), together with the assessment thereon, is exhibited in the following statement:—

Description of Land.	Area.	Full Survey Assessment.	Deduct portion of Assessment alienated.	Balance of Assessment realizable or Survey Kumal
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Unarable	3,466	....	....	....
Arable khalsat	22,521	11,134	....	11,134
Arable joodee and kumavisee joodee	3,320	1,773	259	1,514
Arable surwu enam and mahal joodee	8,539	30,139	24,076	6,063
Total area and assessment for ten villages	37,846	43,046	24,335	18,711

82. This report is sent in at an unusually late date from the circumstances alluded to in the 2nd paragraph of this report. I was repeatedly obliged to call on the mamlutdars for explanation on various points which I should not have otherwise needed to do, and the last even of the ordinary returns required from the mamlutdars was not received from the Hoongoond mamlutdar till the month of May last, though repeatedly written for.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. C. ANDERSON,
Supt. Revenue Survey and Assessment S. M. C.

Superintendent's Office, Belgaum,
26th July 1853.

NOTE.—The remaining history of this district since 1852-53 is given in the Appendix at page 117.

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF GOVERNMENT VILLAGES IN THE HOONGOOND TALOOKA FROM 1820-21 TO 1850-51.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Government Villages in the HOONGOONĎ TALOOKA *from* 1820-21 *up to* 1850-51, *the extent of the same for the* 31 *years*

Years.	Number of Villages.	Government Land in Cultivation.									
		Acres.	Assessment.	Deduct Remissions.	Remaining on account of—						Total.
					Dry Crop Land.		Rice Land.		Garden Land.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
1820-21....	136	....	68,400	1,041	....	66,558	....	801	....	....	67,359
1821-22....	„	....	71,563	623	....	70,006	....	934	....	....	70,940
1822-23....	„	....	71,860	1,462	....	69 513	....	885	....	....	70,398
1823-24....	„	....	82,826	12,079	....	69,576	....	933	....	238	70,747
1824-25....	„	....	81,950	17,485	....	63,618	....	714	....	153	64,485
1825-26....	„	91,951	82,072	19,827	91,332	61,116	558	982	61	147	62,249
1826-27....	„	96,568	82,312	16,816	95,893	64,132	569	1,051	106	313	65,496
1827-28....	„	94,533	95,026	40,616	93,987	53,450	485	838	61	122	54,410
1828-29....	„	96,898	90,668	32,919	96,246	56,613	531	886	121	250	57,749
1829-30....	„	97,051	86,334	37,073	96,453	48,286	476	726	122	249	49,261
1830-31....	„	96,942	82,007	28,979	96,239	51,768	582	1,027	121	233	53,028
1831-32....	„	95,409	70,603	22,310	94,764	47,137	524	906	121	250	48,293
1832-33....	„	79,764	57,129	22,555	79,125	33,596	518	769	121	209	34,574
1833-34....	„	82,473	82,115	25,638	81,861	55,340	467	868	145	269	56,477
1834-35....	„	80,731	66,836	5,575	80,077	60,027	508	975	146	259	61,261
1835-36....	„	82,090	67,220	3,969	81,447	62 075	511	934	132	242	63,251
1836-37....	„	82,439	67,686	4,095	81,937	62,624	369	625	133	242	63,491
1837-38....	„	84,886	69,347	5,099	84,275	63,125	479	845	133	278	64,241
1838-39....	„	86,803	69,152	16,435	86,173	51,664	507	810	123	243	52,717

Government Lands, Cultivated and Waste, and of Alienated Land, together with the Assessment, Remissions, and Collections on account of *contained in the above period.*

Government Waste Land.		Government Land Cultivated and Waste.		Joodee Land.				Surwu Enam and Mahal Joodee Land.			Government and Alienated Lands together.	
Acres.	Grazing Farm, Sheep Tax, and sale of Fruit Trees, &c.	Sum of Columns Nos. 3 & 13.	Net Revenue, being sum of Columns Nos. 12 & 14.	Joodee.	Joodee Assessment.	Deduct Remissions on all account.	Net Revenue for Collection.	Acres.	Net amount of Assessment on Surwu Enam Land.	Mahal Joodee Net Assessment.	Sum of Columns Nos. 15, 17, and 21.	Net Revenue for Collection, sum of Columns Nos. 16, 20, 22 and 23.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
....	388	....	67,747	....	6,245	....	6,245	....	796	6,569	....	81,357
....	355	....	71,295	....	6,965	....	6,965	....	792	6,569	....	85,621
....	380	....	70,778	....	6,956	....	6,956	....	441	6,569	....	84,704
....	491	....	71,238	....	7,686	....	7,686	....	761	3,383	....	83,068
....	230	....	64,715	....	7,583	....	7,583	....	637	3,142	....	76,077
51,438	236	143,389	62,481	11,669	7,331	....	7,331	62,941	840	3,142	217,999	73,794
48,302	178	144,870	65,674	10,654	7,521	....	7,521	62,335	623	3,094	217,859	76,912
50,556	249	145,089	54,659	10,600	6,869	610	6,256	62,083	570	2,994	217,771	64,482
48,478	217	145,376	57,966	10,551	6,982	348	6,634	61,856	668	2,774	217,783	68,042
47,506	204	144,557	49,465	10,564	6,954	1,592	5,362	62,767	636	2,482	217,888	57,945
47,328	271	144,270	53,299	10,776	6,931	908	6,023	62,841	636	6,788	217,887	66,746
48,740	259	144,149	48,552	10,585	6,018	626	5,392	63,080	687	9,771	217,814	64,402
64,253	240	144,017	34,814	10,576	6,437	349	688	63,373	589	9,474	217,966	50,605
61,526	221	143,999	56,698	10,581	6,110	....	6,110	63,286	644	9,734	217,866	73,186
64,297	239	145,028	61,500	10,783	6,284	....	6,284	62,612	721	9,764	218,423	78,269
62,572	218	144,662	63,469	10,794	6,383	72	6,311	62,792	655	9,794	218,248	80,229
62,079	212	144,518	63,703	10,794	6,425	....	6,425	62,956	655	9,824	218,268	80,607
59,630	222	144,516	64,470	10,794	6,450	....	6,450	62,958	723	9,944	218,268	81,587
57,750	295	144,553	53,012	10,794	6,405	91	6,314	62,928	658	9,964	218,276	69,943

STATEMENT *showing the Number of Government Villages in the* HOONGOONĎ TALOOKA *from* 1820-21 *up to* 1850-51, *the extent of the same for the* 31 *years*

YEARS.	Number of Villages.	GOVERNMENT LAND IN CULTIVATION.									
		Acres.	Assessment.	Deduct Remissions.	Remaining on account of—						Total.
					Dry Crop Land.		Rice Land.		Garden Land.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
1839-40	[See Note a.] 137	87,116	71,671	3,193	86,507	67,349	494	891	115	238	68,478
1840-41	,,	88,101	73,928	3,595	87,472	69,149	526	988	103	196	70,333
1841-42	,,	87,992	74,740	5,808	87,373	67,750	523	997	106	176	68,932
1842-43	,,	82,847	70,802	2,130	82,219	67,410	520	1,043	108	219	68,672
1843-44	,,	79,929	67,738	593	79,293	65,865	529	1,061	108	219	67,145
1844-45	,,	80,530	67,581	37	79,890	66,257	532	1,066	109	221	67,544
1845-46	,,	82,265	68,425	1,676	81,632	65,535	524	1,001	109	213	66,749
1846-47	,,	87,864	73,020	1,349	87,145	70,214	519	1,027	200	430	71,671
	3	2,773	1,635	....	2,773	1,635	....	....	....	....	1,635
1847-48	137	93,052	75,663	974	92,350	73,216	488	979	215	494	74,689
	3	2,773	1,680	....	2,773	1,680	....	....	....	....	1,680
1848-49	137	94,308	75,747	210	93,606	74,067	487	979	215	491	75,537
	3	3,019	1,690	....	3,019	1,690	....	....	....	....	1,690
1849-50	137	95,813	76,245	64	95,145	74,792	452	894	216	495	76,181
	3	2,965	1,696	....	2,965	1,696	....	....	....	....	1,696
	137	92,897	73,595	67	92,225	72,140	456	893	216	495	73,528
	3	2,825	1,688	....	2,825	1,688	....	....	....	....	1,688
1850-51	1	7,711	4,061	....	7,674	3,966	....	....	37	95	4,061
[See Note b.]	1	350	236	....	350	236	....	....	....	....	236

DIX **A**.

Government Lands, Cultivated and Waste, and of Alienated Land, together with the Assessment, Remissions, and Collections on account of *contained in the above period.*

Government Waste Land.		Government Land Cultivated and Waste.		Joodee Land.				Surwu Enam and Mahal Joodee Land.			Government and Alienat Lands together.	
Acres.	Grazing Farm, Sheep Tax, and sale of Fruit Trees, &c.	Sum of Columns Nos. 3 & 13.	Net Revenue, being sum of Columns Nos. 12 & 14.	Joodee.	Joodee Assessment.	Deduct Remissions on all account.	Net Revenue for Collection.	Acres.	Net amount of Assessment on Surwu Enam Land.	Mahal Joodee Net Assessment.	Sum of Columns Nos. 15, 17, and 21.	Net Revent for Collectio or sum of Columns Nos. 16, 20 and 23.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
58,241	249	145,357	68,727	10,794	6,517	....	6,517	62,025	658	10,004	218,176	85,906
56,489	276	144,590	70,609	10,794	6,505	....	6,505	62,909	732	10,106	218,293	87,952
56,609	349	144,600	69,281	10,794	6,729	....	6,729	62,908	658	10,199	218,302	86,867
61,772	341	144,619	69,013	10,790	7,061	....	7,061	62,910	658	10,269	218,319	87,001
65,050	1,531	144,979	68,676	10,712	7,213	....	7,213	62,765	732	10,269	218,456	86,690
64,457	1,656	144,987	69,200	10,761	7,205	....	7,205	62,750	658	10,269	218,498	87,382
62,962	1,346	145,227	68,095	10,713	7,258	....	7,258	62,059	658	10,269	217,999	86,280
52,913	1,992	140,777	73,663	10,731	7,098	....	7,098	61,961	757	10,269	213,470	91,787
826	18	3,599	1,653	309	188	34	154	2,481	....	....	6,389	1,807
47,816	2,188	140,869	76,877	10,731	7,136	....	7,136	62,036	658	10,269	213,637	94,940
826	60	3,599	1,740	309	188	34	154	2,481	....	....	6,389	1,894
46,733	5,267	141,041	80,804	10,761	10,639	3,487	7,152	61,975	658	10,269	213,777	98,883
580	35	3,599	1,725	309	188	34	154	2,481	....	....	6,389	1,879
44,325	7,082	140,138	83,263	10,772	10,646	3,500	7,146	62,877	756	10,269	213,789	101,434
634	40	3,599	1,736	309	188	34	154	2,481	....	....	6,389	1,890
48,203	8,096	141,100	81,624	10,772	10,679	3,557	7,122	61,876	663	10,269	213,748	99,678
737	30	3,562	1,718	309	120	....	120	241	....	....	6,352	1,838
1,068	40	8,779	4,101	153	79	....	79	2,941	....	....	11,873	4,180
41	....	391	236	25	25	....	25	263	....	....	679	261

STATEMENT showing the Number of Government Villages in the HOONGOONĎ TALOOKA *from* 1820-21 *up to* 1850-51, *the extent of the same for the* 31 *years*

YEARS.	Number of Villages.	GOVERNMENT LAND IN CULTIVATION.									
		Acres.	Assessment.	Deduct Remissions.	Remaining on account of—						Total.
					Dry Crop Land.		Rice Land.		Garden Land.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
General Average.	137	88,510	74,650	10,783	87,872	63,230	505	914	133	244	63,867
	3	2,871	1,678	....	2,871	1,678	....	....	....	....	1,678
	1	7,711	4,061	....	7,674	3,966	....	....	37	95	4,061
	1	350	236	....	350	236	....	....	....	....	236
Average for last five years from 1846-47 to 1850-51.	137	92,787	74,854	533	92,094	72,886	481	954	212	481	74,321
	3	2,871	1,678	....	2,871	1,678	....	....	....	....	1,678
	1	7,711	4,061	....	7,674	3,966	....	....	37	95	4,061
	1	350	236	....	350	236	....	....	....	....	236

1. Fractions of acres and rupees are omitted in this statement.
2. The accounts are imperfect for the first two years of our rule; these years are therefore omitted.
3. The cultivation for the first five years of the period shown in this statement was recorded in the old native land measure and has therefore been omitted.
4. The entries for 136 villages from 1820-21 till 1850-51 in columns 3, 4, 5, and 10 correspond with the diagram in the body of the report.
5. The net revenue entered in column 23 is that fixed for collection at each annual settlement; but a fraction of it (on the average Rs. 280 per annum) has never been realized, and has since been
6. One additional village appears in 1839-40. This is merely an apparent increase, and arises from Kyadgirree, which had up to this year been included as a hamlet in Collapoor, one of the
7. The four villages of the Kundigul Nargowra were, as mentioned in paragraph 17, attached in 1850-51. The accounts of three of these villages were obtained from 1846-47. For one village
8. This statement has been compiled from similar statements for each village prepared from the village revenue accounts deposited in the talooka kutcherries under the superintendence any argument founded on the information it presents.

DIX A.

Government Lands, Cultivated and Waste, and of Alienated Land, together with the Assessment, Remissions, and Collections on account of contained in the above period.

Government Waste Land.		Government Land Cultivated and Waste.		Joodee Land.				Surwu Enam and Mahal Joodee Land.			Government and Alienated Lands together.	
Acres.	Gross Rent, Net Rent, and Number of Fee Farms.	Sum of Columns Nos. 3 & 13.	Net Revenue, being sum of Columns Nos. 12 & 14.	Joodee.	Joodee Assessment.	Deduct Remissions on all account.	Net Revenue for Collection.	Acres.	Net amount of Assessment on Surwu Enam Land.	Mahal Joodee Net Assessment.	Sum of Columns Nos. 15, 17, and 21.	Net Revenue for Collections, or sum of Columns Nos. 16, 20, 22, and 23.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
55,387	1,141	1,43,895	65,011	10,772	7,201	488	6,713	62,610	673	8,007	2,17,260	80,407
721	37	3,592	1,715	309	174	27	147	2,481	....	....	6,382	1,862
1,068	40	8,779	4,101	153	79	....	79	2,941	....	....	11,873	4,180
41	....	391	236	25	25	....	25	263	....	....	679	261
47,208	4,025	1,40,785	79,246	10,755	9,240	2,109	7,131	72,145	698	10,269	2,13,684	97,314
721	37	3,592	1,715	309	174	27	147	2,481	....	....	6,382	1,862
1,068	40	8,779	4,101	153	79	....	79	2,941	....	....	11,873	4,180
41	....	391	236	25	25	....	25	263	....	....	679	261

written off as irrecoverable. During the last eighteen years these balances have been of entirely insignificant amount.
136 villages of previous years appearing henceforward as a separate village.
no accounts were procurable previous to those for 1850-51.
of experienced carcoons from the Survey department, and is, I believe, as nearly correct as the nature of the date will admit. It certainly contains no errors of sufficient importance to affect the accuracy of

W. C. ANDERSON, Captain,
Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Assessment, S. M. C.

***STATEMENT** showing the Number of Government Villages in the* HOONGOONĎ TALOOKA *from* 1820-21 *up to* 1850-51, *the extent of the same for the* 31 *years*

YEARS.	Number of Villages.	GOVERNMENT LAND IN CULTIVATION.									
		Acres.	Assessment.	Deduct Remissions.	Remaining on account of—						Total.
					Dry Crop Land.		Rice Land.		Garden Land.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
1820-21....	136	....	68,400	1,041	....	66,558	....	801	....	....	67,359
1821-22....	„	....	71,563	623	....	70,006	....	934	....	....	70,940
1822-23....	„	....	71,860	1,462	....	69 513	....	885	....	....	70,398
1823-24....	„	....	82,826	12,079	....	69,576	....	933	....	238	70,747
1824-25....	„	....	81,950	17,465	....	63,618	....	714	....	153	64,485
1825-26....	„	91,951	82,072	19,827	91,332	61,116	558	982	61	147	62,249
1826-27....	„	96,568	82,312	16,816	95,893	64,132	569	1,051	106	313	65,496
1827-28....	„	94,533	95,026	40,616	93,987	53,450	485	838	61	122	54,410
1828-29....	„	96,898	90,668	32,919	96,246	56,613	531	886	121	250	57,749
1829-30....	„	97,051	86,334	37,073	96,453	48,286	476	726	122	249	49,261
1830-31....	„	96,942	82,007	28,979	96,239	51,768	582	1,027	121	233	53,028
1831-32....	„	95,409	70,603	22,310	94,764	47,137	524	906	121	250	48,293
1832-33....	„	79,764	57,129	22,555	79,125	33,596	518	769	121	209	34,574
1833-34....	„	82,473	82,115	25,638	81,861	55,340	467	868	145	269	56,477
1834-35....	„	80,731	66,836	5,575	80,077	60,027	508	975	146	259	61,261
1835-36....	„	82,090	67,220	3,969	81,447	62 075	511	934	132	242	63,251
1836-37....	„	82,439	67,586	4,095	81,937	62,624	369	625	133	242	63,491
1837-38....	„	84,886	69,347	5,099	84,275	63,125	479	845	133	278	64,241
1838-39....	„	86,803	69,152	16,435	86,173	51,664	507	810	123	243	52,717

DIX A.

Government Lands, Cultivated and Waste, and of Alienated Land, together with the Assessment, Remissions, and Collections on account of
contained in the above period.

Government Waste Land.		Government Land Cultivated and Waste.		Joodee Land.				Surwu Enam and Mahal Joodee Land.			Government Land
Acres.	Grazing Farm, Sheep Tax, and sale of Fruit Trees, &c.	Sum of Columns Nos. 3 & 13.	Net Revenue, being sum of Columns Nos. 12 & 14.	Joodee.	Joodee Assessment.	Deduct Remissions on all account.	Net Revenue for Collection.	Acres.	Net amount of Assessment on Surwu Enam Land.	Mahal Joodee Net Assessment	Sum of Columns Nos. 15, 17 and 21
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.
....	388	....	67,747	....	6,245	....	6,245	....	796	6,569	....
....	355	....	71,295	....	6,965	....	6,965	....	792	6,569	....
....	380	....	70,778	....	6,956	....	6,956	....	441	6,569	....
....	491	....	71,238	....	7,686	....	7,686	....	761	3,383	....
....	230	....	64,715	....	7,583	....	7,583	....	637	3,142	....
51,438	236	143,389	62,481	11,669	7,331	....	7,331	62,941	840	3,142	217,99
48,302	178	144,870	65,674	10,654	7,521	....	7,521	62,335	623	3,094	217,85
50,556	249	145,089	54,659	10,600	6,869	610	6,256	62,083	670	2,994	217,77
48,478	217	145,376	57,966	10,551	6,982	348	6,634	61,856	668	2,774	217,78
47,506	204	144,557	49,465	10,564	6,954	1,592	5,362	62,767	636	2,482	217,88
47,328	271	144,270	53,299	10,776	6,931	908	6,023	62,841	636	6,788	217,88
48,740	259	144,149	48,552	10,585	6,018	626	5,392	63,080	687	9,771	217,81
64,233	240	144,017	34,814	10,576	6,437	349	688	63,373	589	9,174	217,96
61,526	221	143,999	56,698	10,581	6,110	....	6,110	63,286	644	9,734	217,86
64,297	239	145,028	61,500	10,783	6,284	....	6,284	62,612	721	9,764	218,42
62,572	218	144,662	63,469	10,794	6,383	72	6,311	62,792	655	9,794	218,24
62,079	212	144,518	63,703	10,794	6,425	....	6,425	62,956	655	9,824	218,26
59,630	222	144,516	64,470	10,794	6,450	....	6,450	62,958	723	9,944	218,26
57,750	295	144,553	53,012	10,794	6,405	91	6,314	62,928	658	9,964	218,27

***STATEMENT** showing the Number of Government Villages in the* HOONGOOND TALOOKA *from* 1820-21 *up to* 1850-51, *the extent of the same for the* 31 *years*

Number of Villages.	Government Land in Cultivation.									Total.
	Acres.	Assessment.	Deduct Remissions.	Remaining on account of—						
				Dry Crop Land.		Rice Land.		Garden Land.		
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
136	....	68,400	1,041	....	66,558	....	801	....	....	67,359
„	....	71,563	623	....	70,006	....	934	....	....	70,940
„	....	71,860	1,462	....	69 513	....	885	....	....	70,398
„	....	82,826	12,079	....	69,576	....	933	....	238	70,747
„	....	81,950	17,465	....	63,618	....	714	....	153	64,485
„	91,951	82,072	19,827	91,332	61,116	558	982	61	147	62,249
„	96,568	82,312	16,816	95,893	64,132	569	1,051	106	313	65,496
„	94,533	95,026	40,616	93,987	53,450	485	838	61	122	54,410
„	96,898	90,668	32,919	96,246	56,613	531	886	121	250	57,749
„	97,051	86,334	37,073	96,453	48,286	476	726	122	249	49,261
„	96,942	82,007	28,979	96,239	51,768	582	1,027	121	233	53,028
„	95,409	70,603	22,310	94,764	47,137	524	906	121	250	48,293
„	79,764	57,129	22,555	79,125	33,596	518	769	121	209	34,574
„	82,473	82,115	25,638	81,861	55,340	467	868	145	269	56,477
„	80,731	66,836	5,575	80,077	60,027	508	975	146	259	61,261
„	82,090	67,220	3,969	81,447	62 075	511	934	132	242	63,251
„	82,439	67,586	4,095	81,937	62,624	369	625	133	242	63,491
„	84,886	69,347	5,099	84,275	63,125	479	845	133	278	64,241
„	86,909	69,159	16,425	86,172	51,664	507	810	193	243	52,717

DIX **A**.

Government Lands, Cultivated and Waste, and of Alienated Land, together with the Assessment, Remissions, and Collections on account of contained in the above period.

Government Waste Land.		Government Land Cultivated and Waste.		Joodee Land.				Surwu Enam and Mahal Joodee Land.			Government and Alienated Lands together.	
Acres.	Grazing Farm, Sheep Tax, and sale of Fruit Trees, &c.	Sum of Columns Nos. 3 & 13.	Net Revenue, being sum of Columns Nos. 12 & 14.	Joodee.	Joodee Assessment.	Deduct Remissions on all account.	Net Revenue for Collection.	Acres.	Net amount of Assessment on Surwu Enam Land.	Mahal Joodee Net Assessment.	Sum of Columns Nos. 15, 17, and 21.	Net Revenue for Collections or sum of Columns Nos. 16, 20, 22 and 23.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
....	388	....	67,747	....	6,245	....	6,245	....	796	6,569	....	81,357
....	355	....	71,295	....	6,965	....	6,965	....	792	6,569	....	85,621
....	380	....	70,778	....	6,956	....	6,956	....	441	6,569	....	84,704
....	491	....	71,238	....	7,686	....	7,686	....	761	3,383	....	83,068
....	230	....	64,715	....	7,583	....	7,583	....	637	3,142	....	76,077
51,428	236	143,389	62,481	11,669	7,331	....	7,331	62,941	840	3,142	217,999	73,794
48,302	178	144,870	65,674	10,654	7,521	....	7,521	62,335	623	3,094	217,859	76,912
50,556	249	145,089	54,659	10,600	6,869	610	6,256	62,083	570	2,994	217,771	64,482
48,478	217	145,376	57,966	10,551	6,982	348	6,634	61,856	668	2,774	217,783	68,042
47,506	204	144,557	49,465	10,564	6,954	1,592	5,362	62,767	636	2,482	217,888	57,945
47,328	271	144,270	53,299	10,776	6,931	908	6,023	62,841	636	6,788	217,887	66,746
48,740	259	144,149	48,552	10,585	6,018	626	5,392	63,080	687	9,771	217,814	64,462
64,253	240	144,017	34,814	10,576	6,437	349	688	63,373	589	9,174	217,966	50,665
61,526	221	143,999	56,698	10,581	6,110	....	6,110	63,286	644	9,734	217,866	73,186
64,297	239	145,028	61,500	10,783	6,284	....	6,284	62,612	721	9,764	218,423	78,269
62,572	218	144,662	63,469	10,794	6,383	72	6,311	62,792	655	9,794	218,248	80,229
62,079	212	144,518	63,703	10,794	6,425	....	6,425	62,956	655	9,824	218,268	80,607
59,630	222	144,516	64,470	10,794	6,450	....	6,450	62,958	723	9,944	218,268	81,587
57,750	295	144,553	53,012	10,794	6,405	91	6,314	62,928	658	9,964	218,275	69,948

***STATEMENT** showing the Number of Government Villages in the* HOONGOONG TALOOKA *from* 1820-21 *up to* 1850-51, *the extent of the same for the* 31 *years*

YEARS.	Number of Villages.	GOVERNMENT LAND IN CULTIVATION.									
		Acres.	Assessment	Deduct Remissions	Remaining on account of—						Total
					Dry Crop Land		Rice Land		Garden Land		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
839-40....	[See Note 6.] 137	87,116	71,671	3,193	86,507	67,349	494	891	115	238	68,478
840-41....	„	88,101	73,928	3,595	87,472	69,149	526	988	103	196	70,333
841-42....	„	87,992	74,740	5,808	87,373	67,750	523	997	106	176	68,932
842-43....	„	82,847	70,802	2,130	82,219	67,410	520	1,043	108	219	68,672
843-44....	„	79,929	67,738	593	79,293	65,865	529	1,061	108	219	67,145
844-45....	„	80,530	67,581	37	79,890	66,257	532	1,066	109	221	67,544
845-46....	„	82,265	68,425	1,676	81,632	65,935	524	1,001	109	213	66,749
846-47..	„	87,864	73,020	1,349	87,145	70,214	519	1,027	200	430	71,671
	3	2,773	1,635	....	2,773	1,635	....	....	....	....	1,635
847-48..	137	93,052	75,663	974	92,350	73,216	488	979	215	494	74,689
	3	2,773	1,680	....	2,773	1,680	....	....	....	....	1,680
848-49..	137	94,308	75,747	210	93,606	74,067	487	979	215	491	75,537
	3	3,019	1,690	....	3,019	1,690	....	....	....	....	1,690
849-50..	137	95,813	76,245	64	95,145	74,792	452	894	216	495	76,181
	3	2,965	1,696	....	2,965	1,696	....	....	....	....	1,696
	137	92,897	73,595	67	92,225	72,140	456	893	216	495	73,528
	3	2,825	1,688	....	2,825	1,688	....	....	....	....	1,688
850-51.. [See Note 7.]	1	7,711	4,061	....	7,674	3,966	....	....	37	95	4,061
		0	236	....	350	236	...	....	....	....	236

DIX A.

Government Lands, Cultivated and Waste, and of Alienated Land, together with the Assessment, Remissions, and Collections on account of contained in the above period.

Government Waste Land.		Government Land Cultivated and Waste.		Joodee Land.				Surwu Enam and Mahal-Joodee Land.			Government and Lands too
Acres.	Grazing Farm, Sheep Tax, and sale of Fruit Trees, &c.	Sum of Columns Nos. 3 & 13.	Net Revenue, being sum of Columns Nos. 12 & 14.	Joodee.	Joodee Assessment.	Deduct Remissions on all account.	Net Revenue for Collection.	Acres.	Net amount of Assessment on Surwu Enam Land.	Mahal Joodee Net Assessment.	Sum of Columns Nos. 15, 17 and 21.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.
58,241	249	145,357	68,727	10,794	6,517	....	6,517	62,025	658	10,004	218,176
56,489	276	144,590	70,609	10,794	6,505	....	6,505	62,909	732	10,106	218,293
56,609	349	144,600	69,281	10,794	6,729	....	6,729	62,908	658	10,199	218,302
61,772	341	144,619	69,013	10,790	7,061	....	7,061	62,910	658	10,269	218,319
65,050	1,531	144,979	68,676	10,712	7,213	....	7,213	62,765	732	10,269	218,456
64,457	1,656	144,987	69,200	10,761	7,205	....	7,205	62,750	656	10,269	218,498
62,962	1,346	145,227	68,095	10,713	7,258	....	7,258	62,059	658	10,269	217,999
62,913	1,992	140,777	73,663	10,731	7,098	....	7,098	61,961	757	10,269	213,470
826	18	3,599	1,653	309	188	34	154	2,481	....	....	6,389
47,816	2,188	140,869	76,877	10,731	7,136	....	7,136	62,036	658	10,269	213,637
826	60	3,599	1,740	309	188	34	154	2,481	....	....	6,389
46,733	5,267	141,041	80,804	10,761	10,639	3,487	7,152	61,975	658	10,269	213,777
580	35	3,599	1,725	309	188	34	154	2,481	....	....	6,389
44,325	7,082	140,138	83,263	10,772	10,646	3,500	7,146	62,877	756	10,269	213,789
634	40	3,599	1,736	309	188	34	154	2,481	....	....	6,389
48,203	8,096	141,100	81,624	10,772	10,679	3,557	7,122	61,876	663	10,269	213,748
737	30	3,562	1,718	309	120	....	120	241	....	....	6,952
1,068	40	8,779	4,101	153	79	....	79	2,941	....	....	11,873
41	....	391	236	25	25	....	25	263	....	....	679

***STATEMENT** showing the Number of Government Villages in the* HOONGOONÐ TALOOKA *from* 1820-21 *up to* 1850-51, *the extent of the same for the* 31 *years*

Number of Villages.	Government Land in Cultivation.									
				Remaining on account of—						Total.
	Acres.	Assessment.	Deduct Remissions.	Dry Crop Land.		Rice Land.		Garden Land.		
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
137	87,116	71,671	3,193	86,607	67,349	494	891	115	238	68,478
„	88,101	73,928	3,595	87,472	69,149	526	988	103	196	70,333
„	87,992	74,740	5,808	87,373	67,750	523	997	106	176	68,932
„	82,847	70,802	2,130	82,219	67,410	520	1,043	108	219	68,672
„	79,929	67,738	593	79,293	65,865	529	1,061	108	219	67,145
„	80,530	67,581	37	79,890	66,257	532	1,066	109	221	67,544
„	82,265	68,425	1,676	81,632	65,535	524	1,001	109	213	66,749
„	87,864	73,020	1,349	87,145	70,214	519	1,027	200	430	71,671
3	2,773	1,635	....	2,773	1,635	....	....	....	....	1,635
137	93,052	75,663	974	92,350	73,216	488	979	215	494	74,689
3	2,773	1,680	....	2,773	1,680	....	....	....	....	1,680
137	94,308	75,747	210	93,606	74,067	487	979	215	491	75,537
3	3,019	1,690	....	3,019	1,690	....	....	....	....	1,690
137	95,813	76,245	64	95,145	74,792	452	894	216	495	76,181
3	2,965	1,696	....	2,965	1,696	....	....	....	....	1,696
137	92,897	73,595	67	92,225	72,140	456	893	216	495	73,528
3	2,825	1,688	....	2,825	1,688	....	....	....	....	1,688
1	7,711	4,061	....	7,674	3,966	....	....	37	95	4,061
	350	236	....	350	236	....	....	....	....	236

DIX **A**.

Government Lands, Cultivated and Waste, and of Alienated Land, together with the Assessment, Remissions, and Collections on account of contained in the above period.

Government Waste Land.		Government Land Cultivated and Waste.		Joodee Land.				Surwu Enam and Mahal Joodee Land.			Government and Alienated Lands together.	
Acres.	Grazing Farm, Sheep Tax, and sale of Fruit Trees, &c.	Sum of Columns Nos. 3 & 13.	Net Revenue, being sum of Columns Nos. 12 & 14.	Joodee.	Joodee Assessment.	Deduct Remissions on all account.	Net Revenue for Collection.	Acres.	Net amount of Assessment on Surwu Enam Land.	Mahal Joodee Net Assessment.	Sum of Columns Nos. 15, 17, and 21.	Net Revenue for Collections or sum of Columns Nos. 16, 20, 2 and 23.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
58,241	249	145,357	68,727	10,794	6,517	....	6,517	62,025	658	10,004	218,176	85,906
56,489	276	144,590	70,609	10,794	6,505	....	6,505	62,909	732	10,106	218,293	87,952
56,609	349	144,600	69,281	10,794	6,729	....	6,729	62,908	658	10,199	218,302	86,867
61,772	341	144,619	69,013	10,790	7,061	....	7,061	62,910	658	10,269	218,319	87,001
65,050	1,531	144,979	68,676	10,712	7,213	....	7,213	62,765	732	10,269	218,456	86,890
64,457	1,656	144,987	69,200	10,761	7,205	....	7,205	62,750	658	10,269	218,498	87,332
62,962	1,346	145,227	68,095	10,713	7,258	....	7,258	62,059	658	10,269	217,999	86,280
52,913	1,992	140,777	73,663	10,731	7,098	....	7,098	61,961	757	10,269	213,470	91,787
826	18	3,599	1,653	309	188	34	154	2,481	....	....	6,389	1,807
47,816	2,188	140,869	75,877	10,731	7,136	....	7,136	62,036	658	10,269	213,637	94,940
826	60	3,599	1,740	309	188	34	154	2,481	....	....	6,389	1,894
46,733	5,267	141,041	80,804	10,761	10,639	3,487	7,152	61,975	658	10,269	213,777	98,883
580	35	3,599	1,725	309	188	34	154	2,481	....	....	6,389	1,879
44,325	7,082	140,138	83,263	10,772	10,646	3,500	7,146	62,877	756	10,269	213,789	101,434
634	40	3,599	1,736	309	188	34	154	2,481	....	....	6,389	1,890
48,203	8,096	141,100	81,624	10,772	10,679	3,557	7,122	61,876	663	10,269	213,748	99,678
737	30	3,562	1,718	309	120	....	120	241	....	....	6,352	1,838
1,068	40	8,779	4,101	153	79	....	79	2,941	....	....	11,873	4,180
41	....	391	236	25	25	....	25	263	....	....	679	261

APPEN

***STATEMENT** showing the Number of Government Villages in the* HOONGOONÓ TALOOKA *from* 1820-21 *up to* 1850-51, *the extent of the same for the* 31 *years*

YEARS.	Number of Villages.	GOVERNMENT LAND IN CULTIVATION.									
		Acres.	Assessment.	Deduct Remissions.	Remaining on account of—						Total.
					Dry Crop Land.		Rice Land.		Garden Land.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
	137	88,510	74,650	10,783	87,872	63,230	505	914	133	244	63,867
	3	2,871	1,678	....	2,871	1,678	....	....	....	....	1,678
General Average.	1	7,711	4,061	....	7,674	3,966	....	....	37	95	4,061
	1	350	236	....	350	236	....	....	....	....	236
	137	92,787	74,854	533	92,094	72,886	481	954	212	481	74,321
Average for last five years from 1846-47 to 1850-51.	3	2,871	1,678	....	2,871	1,678	....	....	....	....	1,678
	1	7,711	4,061	....	7,674	3,966	....	....	37	95	4,061
	1	350	236	....	350	236	....	....	....	....	236

1. Fractions of acres and rupees are omitted in this statement.
2. The accounts are imperfect for the first two years of our rule; these years are therefore omitted.
3. The cultivation for the first five years of the period shown in this statement was recorded in the old native land measure and has therefore been omitted.
4. The entries for 136 villages from 1820-21 till 1850-51 in columns 3, 4, 5, and 10 correspond with the diagram in the body of the report.
5. The net revenue entered in column 23 is that fixed for collection at each annual settlement; but a fraction of it (on the average Rs. 289 per annum) has never been realized, and has since been
6. One additional village appears in 1839-40. This is merely an apparent increase, and arises from Kyadgirree, which had up to this year been included as a hamlet in *Chillapoor*, one of the
7. The four villages of the Kundigul Nargowra were, as mentioned in paragraph 17, attached in 1850-51. The accounts of three of these villages were obtained from 1846-47. For one village
8. This statement has been compiled from similar statements for each village prepared from the village revenue accounts deposited in the talooka kutcherries under the superintendence any argument founded on the information it presents.

DIX A.

Government Lands, Cultivated and Waste, and of Alienated Land, together with the Assessment, Remissions, and Collections on account of contained in the above period.

Government Waste Land.		Government Land Cultivated and Waste.		Joodee Land.				Surwu Enam and Mahal Joodee Land.			Government Land
Acres.	Grazing Farm, Sheep Tax, and sale of Fruit Trees, &c.	Sum of Columns Nos. 3 & 13.	Net Revenue, being sum of Columns Nos. 12 & 14.	Joodee.	Joodee Assessment.	Deduct Remissions on all account.	Net Revenue for Collection.	Acres.	Net amount of Assessment on Surwu Enam Land.	Mahal Joodee Net Assessment.	Sum of Columns Nos. 15, 17 and 21
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.
55,385	1,144	1,43,895	65,011	10,772	7,201	488	6,713	62,610	673	8,067	2,17,260
721	37	3,592	1,715	309	174	27	147	2,481	....	....	6,382
1,068	40	8,779	4,101	153	79	....	79	2,941	....	....	11,873
41	....	391	236	25	25	....	25	263	....	....	679
47,998	4,925	1,40,785	79,246	10,755	9,240	2,109	7,131	72,145	698	10,269	2,13,684
721	37	3,592	1,715	309	174	27	147	2,481	....	....	6,382
1,068	40	8,779	4,101	153	79	....	79	2,941	....	....	11,873
41	....	391	236	25	25	....	25	263	....	....	679

written off as irrecoverable. During the last eighteen years these balances have been of entirely insignificant amount.

136 villages of previous years appearing henceforward as a separate village.

no accounts were procurable previous to those for 1850-51.

of experienced carcoons from the Survey department, and is, I believe, as nearly correct as the nature of the date will admit. It certainly contains no errors of sufficient importance to affect

W. C. ANDERSON, Captain,

Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Assessment, S. M

STATEMENT showing the Number of Government Villages in the HOONGOOND TALOOKA *from* 1820-21 *up to* 1850-51, *the extent of the same for the* 31 *years*

YEARS.	Number of Villages.	GOVERNMENT LAND IN CULTIVATION.										
		Acres.	Assessment.	Deduct Remissions.	Remaining on account of—						Total.
					Dry Crop Land.		Rice Land.		Garden Land.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
	137	88,510	74,650	10,783	87,872	63,230	505	914	133	244	63,867
General Average.	3	2,871	1,678	....	2,871	1,678	....	....	....	....	1,678
	1	7,711	4,061	....	7,674	3,966	....	....	37	95	4,061
	1	350	236	....	350	236	....	....	....	....	236
	137	92,787	74,854	533	92,094	72,886	481	954	212	481	74,321
verage for last ve years from 1846-47 to 1850-51.	3	2,871	1,678	....	2,871	1,678	....	....	....	....	1,678
	1	7,711	4,061	....	7,674	3,966	....	....	37	95	4,061
	1	350	236	....	350	236	....	....	....	....	236

1. Fractions of acres and rupees are omitted in this statement.
2. The accounts are imperfect for the first two years of our rule; these years are therefore omitted.
3. The cultivation for the first five years of the period shown in this statement was recorded in the old native land measure and has therefore been omitted.
4. The entries for 136 villages from 1820-21 till 1850-51 in columns 3, 4, 5, and 10 correspond with the diagram in the body of the report.
5. The net revenue entered in column 23 is that fixed for collection at each annual settlement; but a fraction of it (on the average Rs. 280 per annum) has never been realized, and has since been
6. One additional village appears in 1839-40. This is merely an apparent increase, and arises from Kyadgirree, which had up to this year been included as a hamlet in Chillapoor, one of the
7. The four villages of the Kundigul Nargowra were, as mentioned in paragraph 17, attached in 1850-51. The accounts of three of these villages were obtained from 1846-47. For one village
8. This statement has been compiled from similar statements for each village prepared from the village revenue accounts deposited in the talooka kutcherries under the superintendence any argument founded on the information it presents.

DIX **A**.

Government Lands, Cultivated and Waste, and of Alienated Land, together with the Assessment, Remissions, and Collections on account of contained in the above period.

Government Waste Land.		Government Land Cultivated and Waste.		Joodee Land.				Surwu Enam and Mahal Joodee Land.			Government and Alienated Lands together.	
Acres.	Grazing Farm, Sheep Tax, and sale of Fruit Trees, &c.	Sum of Columns Nos. 3 & 13.	Net Revenue, being sum of Columns Nos. 12 & 14.	Joodee.	Joodee Assessment.	Deduct Remissions on all account.	Net Revenue for Collection.	Acres.	Net amount of Assessment on Surwu Enam Land.	Mahal Joodee Net Assessment.	Sum of Columns Nos. 15, 17, and 21.	Net Revenue for Collections or sum of Columns Nos. 16, 20, 2 and 23.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
55,385	1,144	1,43,895	65,011	10,772	7,201	488	6,713	62,610	673	8,007	2,17,260	80,407
721	37	3,592	1,715	309	174	27	147	2,481	....	....	6,382	1,862
1,068	40	8,779	4,101	153	79	....	79	2,941	....	....	11,873	4,180
41	....	391	236	25	25	....	25	263	....	....	679	261
47,998	4,925	1,40,785	79,246	10,755	9,240	2,109	7,131	72,145	698	10,269	2,13,684	97,344
721	37	3,592	1,715	309	174	27	147	2,481	....	....	6,382	1,862
1,068	40	8,779	4,101	153	79	....	79	2,941	....	....	11,873	4,180
41	....	391	236	25	25	....	25	263	....	....	679	261

written off as irrecoverable. During the last eighteen years these balances have been of entirely insignificant amount.
136 villages of previous years appearing henceforward as a separate village.
no accounts were procurable previous to those for 1850-51.
of experienced carcoons from the Survey department, and is, I believe, as nearly correct as the nature of the date will admit. It certainly contains no errors of sufficient importance to affect the accuracy o

W. C. ANDERSON, Captain,
Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Assessment, S. M. C.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Government Villages in the HOONGOOND TALOOKA *from* 1820-21 *up to* 1850-51, *the extent of the same for the* 31 *years*

Number of Villages.	Government Land in Cultivation.										
	Acres.	Assessment.	Deduct Remissions.	Remaining on account of—						Total.
				Dry Crop Land.		Rice Land.		Garden Land.		
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
	137	88,510	74,650	10,783	87,872	63,230	505	914	133	244	63,867
	3	2,871	1,678	....	2,871	1,678	....	....	....	....	1,678
	1	7,711	4,061	....	7,674	3,966	....	....	37	95	4,061
	1	350	236	....	350	236	....	....	....	....	236
	137	92,787	74,854	533	92,094	72,886	481	954	212	481	74,321
st	3	2,871	1,678	....	2,871	1,678	....	....	....	....	1,678
n	1	7,711	4,061	....	7,674	3,966	....	....	37	95	4,061
	1	350	236	....	350	236	....	....	....	....	236

:actions of acres and rupees are omitted in this statement.

ie accounts are imperfect for the first two years of our rule ; these years are therefore omitted.

ie cultivation for the first five years of the period shown in this statement was recorded in the old native land measure and has therefore been omitted.

ie entries for 136 villages from 1820-21 till 1850-51 in columns 3, 4, 5, and 10 correspond with the diagram in the body of the report.

ie net revenue entered in column 23 is that fixed for collection at each annual settlement ; but a fraction of it (on the average Rs. 283 per annum) has never been realized, and has since been

ne additional village appears in 1839-40. This is merely an apparent increase, and arises from Kyadgirree, which had up to this year been included as a hamlet in Chillapoor, one of the

ie four villages of the Kundigul Nargowra were, as mentioned in paragraph 17, attached in 1850-51. The accounts of three of these villages were obtained from 1846-47. For one village

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any argument founded on the information it presents.

DIX **A**.

Government Lands, Cultivated and Waste, and of Alienated Land, together with the Assessment, Remissions, and Collections on account of contained in the above period.

Government Waste Land.		Government Land Cultivated and Waste.		Joodee Land.				Surwu Enam and Mahal Joodee Land.			Government and Alienated Lands together.	
Acres.	Grazing Farm, Sheep Tax, and sale of Fruit Trees, &c.	Sum of Columns Nos. 3 & 13.	Net Revenue, being sum of Columns Nos. 12 & 14.	Joodee.	Joodee Assessment.	Deduct Remissions on all account.	Net Revenue for Collection.	Acres.	Net amount of Assessment on Surwu Enam Land.	Mahal Joodee Net Assessment.	Sum of Columns Nos. 15, 17, and 21.	Net Revenue for Collections, or sum of Columns Nos. 16, 20, 22 and 23.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
55,385	1,144	1,43,895	65,011	10,772	7,201	488	6,713	62,610	673	8,097	2,17,260	80,407
721	37	3,592	1,715	309	174	27	147	2,481	....	....	6,382	1,862
1,068	40	8,779	4,101	153	79	....	79	2,941	....	....	11,873	4,180
41	....	391	236	25	25	....	25	263	....	....	679	261
47,998	4,925	1,40,785	79,246	10,755	9,240	2,109	7,131	72,145	698	10,269	2,13,684	97,344
721	37	3,592	1,715	309	174	27	147	2,481	....	....	6,382	1,862
1,068	40	8,779	4,101	153	79	....	79	2,941	....	....	11,873	4,180
41	....	391	236	25	25	....	25	263	....	....	679	261

written off as irrecoverable. During the last eighteen years these balances have been of entirely insignificant amount.
136 villages of previous years appearing henceforward as a separate village.
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of experienced carcoons from the Survey department, and is, I believe, as nearly correct as the nature of the date will admit. It certainly contains no errors of sufficient importance to affect the accuracy of

W. C. ANDERSON, Captain,
Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Assessment, S. M. C.

APPENDIX F

List of Government Villages in the HOONGOOND TALOOKA *to be assessed as specified in the Table inserted after the 19th paragraph of this Report.*

Class.	Names.	Class.	Names.
1st.—Maximum rate 1 Rupee.	1. Chiknal.	1st.—Maximum rate 1 Rs.	19. Sooleebhavee.
	2. Oopenal.		20. Molloor.
	3. Seedunkol.		21. Eiwullee.
	4. Benkunwarree.		22. Kuleegood.
	5. Bheemunghur.		23. Numbulgoondee.
	6. Goodoor.		
	7. Wudeegirree.	2nd.—Maximum rate 14 Annas.	1. Hoongoond.
	8. Dummoor.		2. Teemapoor.
	9. Mooruddee.		3. Nagoor.
	10. Gandal.		4. Yedeehullee.
	11. Kelloor.		5. Buneehuttee.
	12. Sungapoor.		6. Veerapoor.
	13. Tulleekirree.		7. Chitwadgee.
	14. Gorjeenhal.		8. Hereh Badwadgee.
	15. Chillapoor.		9. Chik Badwadgee.
	16. Kyadeegirree.		10. Ramwadgee.
	17. Koonbenchee.		11. Hugedal.
	18. Hovinhullee.		12. Ghuteegnoor.

Class.	Names.	Class.	Names.
2ND.—Maximum rate 14 Annas.	13. Bekumuldinnee.	2ND.—Maximum rate 14 Annas.	35. Eelhal.
	14. Rewureehal.		36. Honurhullee.
	15. Kumuldinnee.		37. Hereh Yerunkirree.
	16. Jyal Kumuldinnee.		38. Chik Yerunkirree.
	17. Cheet Kumuldinnee.		39. Bevinmuttee.
	18. Mun Muthunhal.		40. Hunchinhal.
	19. Kesurpentee.		41. Belgal.
	20. Wudergoonal.		42. Eedulgee.
	21. Magee.		43. Beesulhal.
	22. Ramthal.		44. Chiturgee.
	23. Yelinhuttee.		45. Sungum.
	24. Madapoor.		46. Nundunoor.
	25. Gungoor.		47. Wurgodinnee.
	26. Kulgowunhal.		48. Hereh Mulgaum.
	27. Renjunkop.		49. Chik Mulgaum.
	28. Dhunnoor.		50. Kutkoor.
	29. Kumdhut.		51. Beesuldinnee.
	30. Murol.		52. Toorudgee.
	31. Kop.		53. Howunnoor.
	32. Kowjugnoor.		54. Wulkuldinnee.
	33. Unupkuttee.		55. Papnathunal.
	34. Kongwar.		56. Chowud Kumuldinnee.

APPENDIX B.

List of Government Villages in the HOONGOOND TALOOKA *to be assessed as specified in the Table inserted after the 19th paragraph of this Report.*

Class.	Names.	Class.	Names.
1st.—Maximum rate 1 Rupee.	1. Chiknal.	1st.—Maximum rate 1 Rs.	19. Sooleebhavee.
	2. Oopenal.		20. Molloor.
	3. Seedunkol.		21. Eiwullee.
	4. Benkunwarree.		22. Kuleegood.
	5. Bheemunghur.		23. Numbulgoondee.
	6. Goodoor.	2nd.—Maximum rate 14 Annas.	1. Hoongoond.
	7. Wudeegirree.		2. Teemapoor.
	8. Dummoor.		3. Nagoor.
	9. Mooruddee.		4. Yedeehullee.
	10. Gandal.		5. Buneehuttee.
	11. Kelloor.		6. Veerapoor.
	12. Sungapoor.		7. Chitwadgee.
	13. Tulleekirree.		8. Hereh Badwadgee.
	14. Gorjeenhal.		9. Chik Badwadgee.
	15. Chillapoor.		10. Ramwadgee.
	16. Kyadeegirree.		11. Hugedal.
	17. Koonbenchee.		12. Ghuteegnoor.
	18. Hovinhullee.		

Class.	Names.	Class.	Names.
2ND.—Maximum rate 14 Annas.	13. Bekumuldinnee.	2ND.—Maximum rate 14 Annas.	35. Eelhal.
	14. Rewureehal.		36. Honurhullee.
	15. Kumuldinnee.		37. Hereh Yerunkirree.
	16. Jyal Kumuldinnee.		38. Chik Yerunkirree.
	17. Cheet Kumuldinnee.		39. Bevinmuttee.
	18. Mun Muthunhal.		40. Hunchinhal.
	19. Kesurpentee.		41. Belgal.
	20. Wudergoonal.		42. Eedulgee.
	21. Magee.		43. Beesulhal.
	22. Ramthal.		44. Chiturgee.
	23. Yelinhuttee.		45. Sungum.
	24. Madapoor.		46. Nundunoor.
	25. Gungoor.		47. Wurgodinnee.
	26. Kulgowunhal.		48. Hereh Mulgaum.
	27. Renjunkop.		49. Chik Mulgaum.
	28. Dhunnoor.		50. Kutkoor.
	29. Kumdhut.		51. Beesuldinnee.
	30. Murol.		52. Toorudgee.
	31. Kop.		53. Howunnoor.
	32. Kowjugnoor.		54. Wulkuldinnee.
	33. Unupkuttee.		55. Papnathunal.
	34. Kongwar.		56. Chowud Kumuldinnee.

Class.	Names.	Class.	Names.
2ND.—Maximum rate 14 Annas.	57. Kunutgee.	2ND.—Maximum rate 14 Annas.	79. Chik Adapoor.
	58. Soorleekul.		80. Hereh Adapoor.
	59. Yernaikunhal.		81. Needusnoor.
	60. Chik Magee.		82. Konoor.
	61. Boodeehal.		83. Palthee.
	62. Moognoor.		84. Hemwadgee.
	63. Buswunhal.		85. Umurwadgee.
	64. Busreekuttee.		86. Islampoor.
	65. Khywadgee.		87. Jumuldinnee.
	66. Chik Hoolkoompee.		88. Humeenhal.
	67. Mulgeehal.		89. Gowunhal.
	68. Chutneehal.		90. Gorabal.
	69. Toomb.		91. Chik Wuteegirree.
	70. Kesurbhavee.		92. Tareewal.
	71. Chinapoor.		93. Nundwadgee.
	72. Heroor.		94. Hurnapoor.
	73. Ingulgree.		95. Chamlapoor.
	74. Hereh Wateegirree.		96. Khumbleehal.
	75. Hereh Singungootee.		97. Kudduee.
	76. Singungootee.		98. Boodeehal.
	77. Gopursamee.		99. Dasbal.
	78. Solubgirree.		100. Poohapoor.

Class.	Names.	Class.	Names
2ND.—Maximum rate 14 Annas.	101. Neeluwugul.	2ND.—Maximum rate 14 Annas.	111. Chik Oopenhal.
	102. Lingapoor.		112. Tondeehal.
	103. Toormurree.		113. Krishnapoor.
	104. Benkundonee.		114. Wujhul.
	105. Ilkul.		115. Gugulmurree.
	106. Sunklapoor.		116. Kundgul.
	107. Chick Kodugullee.		117. Gowunhal.
	108. Goodoor.		118. Somlapoor.
	109. Gowunhal.		119. Murutgirree.
	110. Hereh Oopenhal.		

W. C. ANDERSON, Captain,
Supt. Revenue Survey and Assessment, S. M. C.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Government Villages in part of the UTHNEE TALOOKA *from* 1839-40 *up to* 1850-51, *the Extent the same for the* 12 *years*

YEARS.	Number of Villages.	GOVERNMENT LAND IN CULTIVATION.									
		Acres.	Assessment.	Deduct Remissions.	Remaining on account of—						Total.
					Dry Crop Land.		Rice Land.		Garden Land.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
1839-40....	42	121,909	61,108	8,535	119,141	51,328	....	....	2,789	1,245	52,573
1840-41....	42	108,754	56,679	12,810	115,326	42,616	....	....	2,728	1,253	43,869
1841-42....	42	116,145	54,161	12,219	113,428	40,699	....	....	2,717	1,243	41,942
1842-43..	42	113,229	50,406	4,226	110,933	44,912	....	....	2,666	1,268	46,180
	4	14,435	19,411	2,068	14,415	17,312	....	....	20	31	17,343
1843-44..	42	105,451	44,620	9,433	10,237	33,901	....	....	2,784	1,286	35,187
	4	8,538	11,210	2,831	8,538	8,348	....	....	20	31	8,379
1844-45..	42	102,862	42,395	5,866	100,129	35,252	....	....	2,733	1,277	36,529
	4	8,665	10,582	1,635	8,651	8,926	....	....	14	21	8,947
	5	4,376	5,322	465	4,360	4,747	....	....	16	110	4,897
1845-46..	42	100,567	40,030	2,047	97,555	36,705	....	....	2,752	1,278	37,983
	4	8,442	10,064	307	8,418	9,712	....	....	24	45	9,757
	5	5,535	7,866	709	5,514	7,034	....	....	21	123	7,157
	1	2,762	2,565	549	2,734	1,987	....	....	28	29	2,016
1846-47..	42	111,098	45,357	2,331	108,219	41,698	....	....	2,879	1,328	43,026
	4	10,763	13,487	1,280	10,739	12,172	....	....	24	45	12,207
	5	5,870	8,058	1,631	5,870	6,371	....	....	....	56	6,427
	1	2,857	2,000	221	2,828	1,748	....	....	29	31	1,779
1847-48..	42	113,313	45,167	5,227	110,436	38,608	....	....	2,917	1,332	39,940
	4	9,937	12,064	1,876	9,913	10,125	....	....	24	63	10,188
	5	5,652	7,470	835	5,652	6,579	....	....	....	56	6,635
	1	1,613	1,227	241	1,583	955	....	....	30	31	986
1848-49..	42	105,582	40,162	2,342	102,642	36,484	....	....	2,940	1,336	37,820
	4	8,958	10,659	1,116	8,934	9,480	....	....	24	63	9,543
	5	4,621	5,505	439	4,621	5,010	....	....	....	56	5,066
	1	1,066	804	308	1,066	465	....	....	30	31	496
1849-50..	42	97,468	36,015	1,505	94,524	33,186	....	....	2,944	1,324	34,510
	4	7,906	9,504	247	7,972	9,195	....	....	24	62	9,257
	5	4,777	4,866	101	4,111	4,709	....	....	....	56	4,765
	1	1,448	576	5	1,418	540	....	....	30	31	571
1850-51..	42	92,369	37,419	....	89,478	36,099	....	....	2,891	1,320	37,419
	4	7,970	9,304	....	7,946	9,242	....	....	24	62	9,304

DIX **C**.

of Government Land, Cultivated and Waste, and of Alienated Land, together with the Assessment, Remissions, and Collections on account of contained in the above period.

Government Waste Land		Government Land, Cultivated and Waste.		Joodee Land.				Surwu Enam and Mahal Joodee.			Governme Lan
Acres.	Grazing Farm, Sheep Tax, and sale of Fruit Trees, &c.	Sum of Columns Nos. 3 & 13.	Net Revenue, being sum of Columns Nos. 12 & 14.	Joodee.	Joodee Assessment.	Deduct Remissions on all account.	Net Revenue for Collection.	Acres.	Net amount of Assessment on Surwu Enam Land.	Mahal Joodee Net Assessment.	Sum of Columns Nos. 15 17, and 2
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.
23,957	679	144,887	53,252	28,132	10,189	276	9,913	59,434	....	10,384	232,453
31,248	954	149,302	44,823	28,082	10,986	1,558	9,428	57,169	....	10,245	234,553
34,670	1,190	150,815	43,042	28,155	10,208	735	9,473	55,429	....	9,543	234,399
38,748	1,296	152,347	47,476	27,321	9,544	443	9,101	53,516	....	5,545	233,184
2,974	....	17,409	17,343	505	604	13	591	3,068	....	....	20,982
40,050	1,861	154,204	37,048	27,198	9,119	600	8,519	52,082	....	6,523	233,484
8,849	338	17,407	8,717	505	593	....	593	3,068	....	....	20,980
51,123	1,803	153,985	38,332	27,100	9,445	1,072	8,373	50,210	....	6,532	231,295
8,744	276	17,409	9,223	505	593	22	571	368	....	....	20,980
4,198	212	8,574	5,069	1,587	1,079	36	1,043	3,053	....	....	13,214
56,093	1,841	156,400	39,824	26,820	9,592	880	8,712	51,529	....	6,532	234,749
8,968	383	17,410	10,140	505	592	47	545	3,068	....	....	20,983
3,069	184	8,574	7,341	1,587	1,101	100	1,001	3,053	....	....	13,214
1,156	83	3,918	2,099	1,688	449	....	449	1,276	....	....	6,882
47,828	1,392	158,926	44,118	26,795	11,505	2,763	8,742	51,429	....	5,781	237,150
6,650	404	17,113	12,611	505	306	34	272	3,050	....	....	20,968
2,692	266	8,562	6,633	1,587	1,042	153	889	3,046	....	....	13,195
1,662	25	3,919	1,804	1,688	449	3	446	1,276	....	....	6,883
48,218	1,787	161,568	41,727	26,813	9,122	893	8,229	51,380	....	5,775	239,761
7,503	827	17,440	11,015	375	307	15	292	3,293	....	....	21,108
2,988	217	8,640	6,852	1,587	1,021	34	987	3,046	....	....	13,273
2,305	164	3,918	1,150	1,657	449	....	449	1,307	....	....	6,882
55,790	2,325	161,372	40,145	26,763	9,169	791	8,378	52,819	....	5,778	239,954
8,482	910	17,440	10,453	375	306	....	306	3,293	....	....	21,108
4,049	231	8,640	5,297	1,587	1,092	50	1,042	3,050	....	....	13,273
2,822	127	2,918	623	1,688	449	20	429	1,276	....	....	6,882
63,850	2,577	161,318	37,087	26,480	9,224	543	8,681	52,419	....	5,767	240,217
9,457	934	17,453	10,191	375	302	....	302	3,280	....	....	21,108
4,529	276	8,640	5,041	1,583	1,041	15	1,026	3,050	....	....	13,273
2,471	82	2,918	653	1,688	449	....	449	1,276	....	....	6,882
69,502	2,570	161,871	39,989	26,768	9,390	....	9,390	51,665	....	5,742	240,304
9,485	749	17,455	10,953	375	302	....	302	3,280	....	....	21,110

'ATEMENT showing the Number of Government Villages in part of the UTHNEE TALOOKA *from* 1839-40 *up to* 1850-51, *the Extent the same for the* 12 *years*

umber of llages.	Government Land in Cultivation.									
	Acres.	Assessment.	Deduct Remissions.	Remaining on account of—						Total.
				Dry Crop Land.		Rice Land.		Garden Land.		
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
42	121,930	61,108	8,535	119,141	51,328	....	....	2,789	1,245	52,573
42	118,054	56,679	12,810	115,326	42,616	....	....	2,728	1,253	43,869
42	116,145	54,161	12,219	113,428	40,699	....	....	2,717	1,243	41,942
42	113,599	50,406	4,226	110,933	44,912	....	....	2,666	1,268	46,180
4	14,435	19,411	2,068	14,415	17,312	....	....	20	31	17,343
42	105,154	44,620	9,433	10,237	33,901	....	....	2,784	1,286	35,187
4	8,558	11,210	2,831	8,538	8,348	....	....	20	31	8,379
42	102,862	42,395	5,866	100,129	35,252	....	....	2,733	1,277	36,529
4	8,665	10,582	1,635	8,651	8,926	....	....	14	21	8,947
5	4,376	5,322	465	4,360	4,747	....	....	16	110	4,897
42	100,307	40,030	2,047	97,555	36,705	....	....	2,752	1,278	37,983
4	8,442	10,064	307	8,418	9,712	....	....	24	45	9,757
5	5,535	7,866	709	5,514	7,034	....	....	21	123	7,157
1	2,762	2,565	549	2,734	1,987	....	....	28	29	2,016
42	111,098	45,357	2,331	108,219	41,698	....	....	2,879	1,328	43,026
4	10,763	13,487	1,280	10,739	12,172	....	....	24	45	12,207
5	5,870	8,058	1,631	5,870	6,371	....	....	....	56	6,427
1	2,857	2,000	221	2,828	1,748	....	....	29	31	1,779
42	113,353	45,167	5,227	110,436	38,608	....	....	2,917	1,332	39,940
4	9,937	12,064	1,876	9,913	10,125	....	....	24	63	10,188
5	5,652	7,470	835	5,652	6,579	....	....	....	56	6,635
1	1,613	1,227	241	1,583	955	....	....	30	31	986
42	105,582	40,162	2,342	102,642	36,484	....	....	2,940	1,336	37,820
4	8,958	10,659	1,116	8,934	9,480	....	....	24	63	9,543
5	4,621	5,505	439	4,621	5,010	....	....	....	56	5,066
1	1,096	804	308	1,066	465	....	....	30	31	496
42	97,468	36,015	1,505	94,524	33,186	....	....	2,944	1,324	34,510
4	7,906	9,504	247	7,972	9,195	....	....	24	62	9,257
5	4,111	4,866	101	4,111	4,709	....	....	....	56	4,765
1	1,448	576	5	1,418	540	....	....	30	31	571
42	92,369	37,419	....	89,478	36,099	....	....	2,891	1,320	37,419
4	7,970	9,304	....	7,946	9,242	....	....	24	62	9,304

DIX C.

of Government Land, Cultivated and Waste, and of Alienated Land, together with the Assessment, Remissions, and Collections on account of contained in the above period.

Government Waste Land.		Government Land, Cultivated and Waste.		Joodee Land.				Surwu Enam and Mahal Joodee.			Government and Alienated Lands together.	
Acres.	Grazing Farm, Sheep Tax, and sale of Fruit Trees, &c.	Sum of Columns Nos. 3 & 13.	Net Revenue, being sum of Columns Nos. 12 & 14.	Joodee.	Joodee Assessment.	Deduct Remissions on all account.	Net Revenue for Collection.	Acres.	Net amount of Assessment on Surwu Enam Land.	Mahal Joodee Net Assessment.	Sum of Columns Nos. 15, 17, and 21.	Net Revenue fi Collections or sum of Columns Nos. 16, 20, 22, and 23.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
23,957	679	144,887	53,252	28,132	10,189	276	9,913	59,434	....	10,384	232,453	73,549
31,248	954	149,302	44,823	28,082	10,986	1,558	9,428	57,169	....	10,245	234,553	64,496
34,670	1,190	150,815	43,042	28,155	10,208	735	9,473	55,429	....	9,543	234,399	62,058
38,748	1,296	152,347	47,476	27,321	9,544	443	9,101	53,516	....	5,545	233,184	62,122
2,974	....	17,409	17,343	505	604	13	591	3,068	....	....	20,982	17,934
49,050	1,861	154,204	37,048	27,198	9,119	600	8,519	52,082	....	6,523	233,484	52,090
8,849	338	17,407	8,717	505	593	....	593	3,068	....	....	20,980	9,310
51,123	1,803	153,985	38,332	27,100	9,445	1,072	8,373	50,210	....	6,532	231,295	53,237
8,744	276	17,409	9,223	505	593	22	571	368	....	....	20,980	9,794
4,198	212	8,574	5,069	1,587	1,079	36	1,043	3,053	....	....	13,214	6,112
56,093	1,841	156,400	39,824	26,820	9,592	880	8,712	51,529	....	6,532	234,749	55,068
8,968	383	17,410	10,140	505	592	47	545	3,068	....	....	20,983	10,685
3,039	184	8,574	7,341	1,587	1,101	100	1,001	3,053	....	....	13,214	8,342
1,156	83	3,918	2,099	1,688	449	....	449	1,276	....	....	6,882	2,548
47,828	1,392	158,926	44,118	26,795	11,505	2,763	8,742	51,429	....	5,781	237,150	58,941
6,650	404	17,413	12,611	505	306	34	272	3,050	....	....	20,968	12,883
2,692	206	8,562	6,633	1,587	1,042	153	889	3,046	....	....	13,195	7,522
1,062	25	3,919	1,804	1,688	449	3	446	1,276	....	....	6,883	2,250
48,218	1,787	161,568	41,727	26,813	9,122	893	8,229	51,360	....	5,775	239,761	55,731
7,503	827	17,440	11,015	375	307	15	292	3,293	....	....	21,108	11,307
2,088	217	8,640	6,852	1,587	1,021	34	987	3,046	....	....	13,273	7,839
2,305	164	3,918	1,150	1,657	449	....	449	1,307	....	....	6,882	1,599
55,790	2,325	161,372	40,145	26,763	9,169	791	8,378	52,819	....	5,778	239,954	54,301
8,482	910	17,440	10,453	375	306	....	306	3,293	....	....	21,108	10,759
4,019	231	8,640	5,297	1,587	1,092	50	1,042	3,050	....	....	13,273	6,339
2,822	127	2,918	623	1,688	449	20	429	1,276	....	....	6,882	1,052
63,850	2,577	161,318	37,087	26,480	9,224	543	8,681	52,419	....	5,767	240,217	51,535
9,457	934	17,453	10,191	375	302	....	302	3,280	....	....	21,108	10,493
4,529	276	8,640	5,041	1,583	1,041	15	1,026	3,050	....	....	13,273	6,067
2,471	82	2,918	653	1,688	449	....	449	1,276	....	....	6,882	1,102
69,502	2,570	161,871	39,989	26,768	9,390	....	9,390	51,665	....	5,742	240,304	55,153
9,485	749	17,455	10,053	375	302	....	302	3,280	....	....	21,110	10,355

***STATEMENT** showing the Number of Government Villages in part of the* UTHNEE TALOOKA *from* 1839-40 *up to* 1850-51, *the Extent the same for the* 12 *years*

YEARS.	Number of Villages.	GOVERNMENT LAND IN CULTIVATION.									
		Acres.	Assessment.	Deduct Remissions.	Remaining on account of—						Total.
					Dry Crop Land.		Rice Land.		Garden Land.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
1850—51..	5	5,249	7,309	....	5,249	7,253	....	....	....	56	7,309
	1	1,515	909	....	1,485	878	....	....	30	31	909
	1	1,185	333	....	1,175	323	....	....	10	10	333
General Average.	42	108,160	46,127	5,545	105,349	39,291	....	....	2,811	1,291	40,582
	4	9,529	11,809	1,262	9,503	10,500	....	....	22	47	10,547
	5	5,059	6,628	597	5,054	5,958	....	....	5	73	6,031
	1	1,882	1,147	221	1,852	1,095	....	....	30	31	1,126
	1	1,885	333	....	1,175	323	....	....	10	10	333
Average for the last five years, from 1846-47 to 1850-51.	42	103,974	40,824	2,281	101,060	37,215	....	....	2,914	1,328	38,543
	4	9,125	11,004	904	9,101	10,004	....	....	24	49	10,100
	5	5,100	6,642	601	5,100	5,984	....	....	....	56	6,041
	1	1,706	1,103	155	1,676	917	....	....	30	31	948
	1	1,185	333	....	1,175	323	....	....	10	10	333

1. Fractions of acres and rupees are omitted in this statement.
2. The cultivation shown in this statement was recorded in the old native land measures, from which the acres have been obtained approximately by calculation, these villages never
3. The entries for 42 villages from 1839–40 to 1850-51 in columns 3, 4, 5, and 10 correspond with the diagram in the body of the report.
4. The net revenue entered in column 25 is that fixed for collection at each annual settlement; but a fraction of it (on the average Rs. 100 per annum) has never been realized, and has since
5. This statement has been compiled from similar statements for each village prepared from the village revenue accounts deposited in the talooka kutcherries under the superintendence argument founded on the information it presents.

DIX C.

of Government Land, Cultivated and Waste, and of Alienated Land, together with the Assessment, Remissions, and Collections on acco contained in the above period.

Government Waste Land.		Government Land, Cultivated and Waste.		Joodee Land.				Surwu Enam and Mahal Joodee.			G
Acres.	Grazing Farm, Sheep Tax, and sale of Fruit Trees, &c.	Sum of Columns Nos. 3 & 13.	Net Revenue, being sum of Columns Nos. 12 & 14.	Joodee.	Joodee Assessment.	Deduct Remissions on all account.	Net Revenue for Collection.	Acres.	Net amount of Assessment on Surwu Enam Land.	Mahal Joodee Net Assessment.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
3,391	136	8,640	7,445	1,583	1,041	....	1,041	3,050	....	....	
2,403	100	2,918	1,009	1,688	449	....	449	1,276	....	....	
627	30	1,812	363	402	158	....	158	424	....	....	
47,423	1,682	155,583	42,264	27,202	9,791	880	8,911	53,174	....	7,015	
7,901	536	17,426	11,083	447	434	15	419	3,163	....	....	
3,551	209	8,610	6,240	1,585	1,060	56	1,004	3,050	....	....	
2,037	97	3,918	1,223	1,682	449	4	445	1,281	....	....	
627	30	1,812	363	402	158	....	158	424	....	....	
57,037	2,130	161,011	40,673	26,724	9,682	998	8,684	57,942	....	6,776	
8,315	765	17,440	10,865	401	305	10	295	3,239	....	....	
3,524	213	8,624	6,254	1,585	1,047	50	997	3,048	....	....	
2,213	100	3,919	1,048	1,682	449	5	444	1,282	....	....	
627	30	1,812	363	402	158	....	158	424	....	....	

having been measured previous to the present survey.

been written off as irrecoverable.

of experienced carcoons from the Survey department, and is, I believe, as nearly correct as the nature of the data will admit. It certainly contains no error of sufficient importance

W. C. ANDERSON,
Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Asse

TEMENT showing the Number of Government Villages in part of the UTHNEE TALOOKA *from* 1839-40 *up to* 1850-51, *the Extent the same for the* 12 *years*

ber ges.	Acres.	Assessment.	Deduct Remissions.	Government Land in Cultivation.						
				Remaining on account of—						Total.
				Dry Crop Land.		Rice Land.		Garden Land.		
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
5	5,249	7,309	....	5,249	7,253	....	....	....	56	7,309
1	1,515	909	....	1,485	878	....	....	30	31	909
1	1,185	333	....	1,175	323	....	....	10	10	333
2	108,160	46,127	5,545	105,349	39,291	....	....	2,811	1,291	40,582
4	9,529	11,809	1,262	9,503	10,500	....	....	22	47	10,547
5	5,059	6,628	597	5,054	5,958	....	....	5	73	6,031
1	1,882	1,147	221	1,852	1,095	....	....	30	31	1,126
1	1,885	333	....	1,175	323	....	....	10	10	333
2	103,974	40,824	2,281	101,060	37,215	....	....	2,914	1,328	38,543
4	9,125	11,004	904	9,101	10,004	....	....	24	49	10,100
5	5,100	6,642	601	5,100	5,984	....	....	....	56	6,041
1	1,706	1,103	155	1,676	917	....	....	30	31	948
1	1,185	333	....	1,175	323	....	....	10	10	333

and rupees are omitted in this statement.

hown in this statement was recorded in the old native land measures, from which the acres here been obtained approximately by calculation, these villages never villages from 1839-40 to 1850-51 in columns 3, 4, 5, and 10 correspond with the diagram in the body of the report.

ntered in column 25 is that fixed for collection at each annual settlement; but a fraction of it (on the average Rs. 100 per annum) has never been realized, and has since as been compiled from similar statements for each village prepared from the village revenue accounts deposited in the talooka kutcherries under the superintendence nded on the information it presents.

DIX C.

of Government Land, Cultivated and Waste, and of Alienated Land, together with the Assessment, Remissions, and Collections on account of contained in the above period.

Government Waste Land.		Government Land, Cultivated and Waste.		Joodee Land.				Surwu Enam and Mahal Joodee.			Government and Alienated Lands together.	
Acres.	Grazing Farm, Sheep Tax, and sale of Fruit Trees, &c.	Sum of Columns Nos. 3 & 13.	Net Revenue, being sum of Columns Nos. 12 & 14.	Joodee.	Joodee Assessment.	Deduct Remissions on all account.	Net Revenue for Collection.	Acres.	Net amount of Assessment on Surwu Enam Land.	Mahal Joodee Net Assessment.	Sum of Columns Nos. 15, 17, and 21.	Net Revenue f Collections o sum of Columns Nos. 16, 20, 22, and 23.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
3,391	136	8,640	7,445	1,583	1,041	....	1,041	3,050	....	....	13,273	8,486
2,403	100	2,918	1,009	1,688	449	....	449	1,276	....	....	6,882	1,458
627	30	1,812	363	402	158	....	158	424	....	....	2,638	521
47,423	1,682	155,583	42,264	27,202	9,791	880	8,911	53,174	....	7,015	235,959	58,190
7,901	536	17,426	11,083	447	434	15	419	3,163	....	....	21,036	11,502
3,551	209	8,610	6,240	1,585	1,060	56	1,004	3,050	....	....	13,245	7,244
2,037	97	3,918	1,223	1,682	449	4	445	1,281	....	....	6,882	1,668
627	30	1,812	363	402	158	....	158	424	....	....	2,638	521
57,037	2,130	161,011	40,673	26,724	9,682	998	8,684	57,942	....	5,775	239,477	55,132
8,315	765	17,440	10,855	401	305	10	295	3,239	....	....		11,160
3,524	213	8,624	6,254	1,585	1,047	50	997	3,048	....	....	13,257	7,251
2,213	100	3,919	1,048	1,682	449	5	444	1,282	....	....	6,883	1,492
627	30	1,812	363	402	158	....	158	424	....	....	2,638	521

having been measured previous to the present survey.

been written off as irrecoverable.

of experienced carcoons from the Survey department, and is, I believe, as nearly correct as the nature of the data will admit. It certainly contains no error of sufficient importance to affect the accuracy of any

W. C. ANDERSON, Captain,
Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Assessment, S. M. C.

APPENDIX D.

List of Government Villages in the part of the UTHNEE TALOOKA *to be assessed as specified in the Table inserted after the 53rd paragraph of the Report.*

Class.	Names.	Class.	Names.
1ST.—Maximum rate 14 Annas.	1. Uthnee.	1ST.—Maximum rate 14 Annas.	19. Boodunee.
	2. Mussurgoopee.		20. Belwulmuttee.
	3. Nagnoor.		21. Goolbal.
	4. Sinal.		22. Boodeebal.
	5. Suttee.		23. Bisunal.
	6. Dodwad.	2ND.—Maximum rate 12 Annas.	1. Yekunchee.
	7. Aeenapoor.		2. Budchee.
	8. Khuwutkop.		3. Honwad.
	9. Shunkurhuttee.		4. Kukmurree.
	10. Gulgullee.		5. Bijurgee.
	11. Umuljhurree.		6. Kotulgee.
	12. Kaloor.		7. Yeleehudulgee.
	13. Yedeehullee.		8. Kohullee.
	14. Rubkuree.		9. Badugee.
	15. Gunnee.		10. Aeegullee.
	16. Chick Hunchinal.		11. Ulginhal.
	17. Hereh Hunchinal.		12. Babanuggur.
	18. Chondapoor.		

Class.	Names.	Class.	Names.
2ND.—Maximum rate 12 Annas.	13. Telsung.	2ND.—Maximum rate 12 Annas.	22. Kodganoor
	14. Hallhullee.		23. Seerhuttee.
	15. Bunnoor.		24. Rutnapoor.
	16. Kunal.		25. Nundeshwur.
	17. Urtal.		26. Hipergee.
	18. Kulmudda.		27. Kutteegirree.
	19. Kokutnoor.		28. Chik Pudsulgee.
	20. Jyanwad.		29. Herch Pudsulgee.
	21. Belwad.		30. Awurkod.

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Supt. Revenue Survey and Assessment, S. M. C.

APPENDIX D.

List of Government Villages in the part of the UTHNEE TALOOKA *to be assessed as specified in the Table inserted after the 53rd paragraph of the Report.*

Class.	Names.	Class.	Names.
1st.—Maximum rate 14 Annas.	1. Uthnee.	1st.—Maximum rate 14 Annas.	19. Boodunee.
	2. Mussurgoopee.		20. Belwulmuttee.
	3. Nagnoor.		21. Goolbal.
	4. Sinal.		22. Boodeehal.
	5. Suttee.		23. Bisunal.
	6. Dodwad.		
	7. Aeenapoor.	2nd.—Maximum rate 12 Annas.	1. Yekunchee.
	8. Khuwutkop.		2. Budehee.
	9. Shunkurhuttee.		3. Honwad.
	10. Gulgullee.		4. Kukmurree.
	11. Umuljhurree.		5. Bijurgee.
	12. Kaloor.		6. Kotulgee.
	13. Yedeehullee.		7. Yeleehudulgee.
	14. Rubkuree.		8. Kohullee.
	15. Gunnee.		9. Badugee.
	16. Chick Hunchinal.		10. Aeegullee.
	17. Hereh Hunchinal.		11. Ulginhal.
	18. Chondapoor.		12. Babanuggur.

Class.	Names.	Class.	Names.
2nd.—Maximum rate 12 Annas.	13. Telsung.	2nd.—Maximum rate 12 Annas.	22. Kodganoor.
	14. Halhullee.		23. Seerhuttee.
	15. Bunnoor.		24. Rutnapoor.
	16. Kunal.		25. Nundeshwur.
	17. Urtal.		26. Hipergee.
	18. Kulmudda.		27. Kutteegirree.
	19. Kokutnoor.		28. Chik Pudsulgee.
	20. Jyanwad.		29. Hereh Pudsulgee.
	21. Belwad.		30. Awurkod.

W. C. Anderson, Captain,
Supt. Revenue Survey and Assessment, S. M. C.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Government Villages in the YADWAR MAHAL *of the* GOKAK TALOOKA *from* 1848-49 *up to*
and Collections on account of the same for

YEARS.	Number of Villages.	GOVERNMENT LAND IN CULTIVATION.									
		Acres.	Assessments.	Deduct Remissions.	Remaining on account of—						Total.
					Dry Crop Land.		Rice Land.		Garden Land.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
1848–49....	10	15,756	10,343	1,142	15,749	9,189	....	....	6	12	9,201
1849–50....	10	11,637	7,783	1,329	11,631	6,442	....	....	6	12	6,454
1850–51....	10	11,258	7,117	337	11,252	6,768	....	....	6	12	6,780
General Average.	10	38,651	25,243	2,808	38,632	22,399	....	....	18	36	22,435
Average for last three years, from 1848-49 to 1850-51.	10	12,884	8,414	936	12,877	7,466	...	....	6	12	7,478

1. Fractions of acres and rupees are omitted in this statement.
2. These villages had never been previously measured; the acres have been approximately obtained from the old land measures.
3. The net revenue entered in column 23 is that fixed for collection at the annual settlement; outstanding balances there are none.
4. This statement has been compiled from similar statements for each village, prepared from the village revenue accounts deposited in the talooka kutcherries, under the superintendence of any argument founded on the information it presents.

DIX E.

1850-51, *the Extent of Government Land, Cultivated and Waste, and of Alienated Land, together with the Assessment, Remissions,* *the 3 years contained in the above period.*

Government Waste Land.		Government Land, Cultivated and Waste.		Joodee Land.				Surwu Enam and Mahal Joodee Land.		
Acres.	Grazing Farm, Sheep Tax, and sale of Fruit Trees, &c.	Sum of Columns Nos. 3 & 13.	Net Revenue, being sum of Columns Nos. 12 & 14.	Joodee.	Joodee Assessment.	Deduct Remissions on all account.	Net Revenue for Collection.	Acres.	Net amount of Assessment on Surwa Enam Land.	Mahal Joodee Net Assessment
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
2,271	238	18,027	9,439	5,286	6,808	2,635	4,173	11,974	....	6,124
6,389	534	18,026	6,988	5,366	6,918	3,883	3,035	11,928	....	6,063
7,343	619	18,601	7,399	5,367	6,918	3,450	3,468	11,297	....	6,063
16,003	1,391	54,654	23,826	16,020	20,644	9,968	10,676	35,200	....	18,250
5,334	464	18,218	7,942	5,340	6,881	3,322	3,559	11,733	....	6,083

of experienced carcoons from the Survey department, and is, I believe, as nearly correct as the nature of the data will admit. It certainly contains no errors of sufficient

W. C. ANDER

Superintendent of Revenue Survey and

***STATEMENT** showing the Number of Government Villages in the* YADWAR MAHAL *of the* GOKAK TALOOKA *from* 1848-49 *up to and Collections on account of the same for*

Number of Villages.	Acres.	Assessments.	Deduct Remissions.	Government Land in Cultivation. Remaining on account of— Dry Crop Land.		Rice Land.		Garden Land.		Total.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
10	15,756	10,343	1,142	15,749	9,189	....	....	6	12	9,201
10	11,637	7,783	1,329	11,631	6,442	....	....	6	12	6,454
10	11,258	7,117	337	11,252	6,768	....	....	6	12	6,780
10	38,651	25,243	2,808	38,632	22,399	....	....	18	36	22,435
10	12,884	8,414	936	12,877	7,466	...	....	6	12	7,478

of acres and rupees are omitted in this statement.

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DIX E.

1850-51, *the Extent of Government Land, Cultivated and Waste, and of Alienated Land, together with the Assessment, Remissions,*
the 3 years contained in the above period.

Government Waste Land.		Government Land, Cultivated and Waste.		Joodee Land.				Surwu Enam and Mahal Joodee Land.			Government and Alienated Lands together.	
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13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
2,271	238	18,027	9,439	5,286	6,808	2,635	4,173	11,974	....	6,124	35,287	19,736
6,389	534	18,026	6,988	5,366	6,918	3,883	3,035	11,928	....	6,063	35,320	16,086
7,343	619	18,601	7,399	5,367	6,918	3,450	3,468	11,297	....	6,063	35,266	16,930
16,003	1,391	54,654	23,826	16,020	20,644	9,968	10,676	35,200	....	18,250	105,874	52,752
5,334	464	18,218	7,942	5,340	6,881	3,322	3,559	11,733	....	6,083	35,291	17,584

of experienced carcoons from the Survey department, and is, I believe, as nearly correct as the nature of the data will admit. It certainly contains no errors of sufficient importance to affect the accuracy

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